



DAILY REPORT

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LI XIANNIAN: PRC READY TO BUY U.S. ARMS TECHNOLOGY

OWO41125 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (KYODO)--China is ready to purchase up-to-date military technology from the United States and use it to produce its own arms, according to a ranking Chinese Communist Party official. Party Vice Chairman Li Xiannian made the remark in an interview with Miss Julie Moon, a Korean woman journalist on a visit to Beijing from the United States. Miss Moon, who has been living in America since 1973 and is founder of the U.S. ASIAN NEWS SERVICE, said the interview took place Thursday.

Li was quoted as telling her that China would buy modern military technology if the U.S. is ready to make it available to Beijing and that China would produce its own military hardware based on the American technology. He also reportedly said that it was natural for China and the United States to exchange military information, adding that it was possible for China to accept military technical experts.

Li further was quoted as saying that China did not consider any possibility of joint Sino-American production of arms.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Beijing in June and said that the United States was prepared to sell arms to China on a case by case basis. Li's reported remarks to Miss Moon indicated China's active readiness to receive military technology from the United States.

Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is scheduled to lead a delegation to the United States in August.

The two-and-a-half-hour interview was held in the Great Hall of the People. Li was reported to have told the Korean journalist that the Chinese Communist Party leadership has not decided whether China would indeed buy arms from America or what sort of military hardware it wanted to buy. However, he was quoted as saying that if the United States gladly intends to sell up-to-date military technology to China, "China would rather purchase military technology and produce arms by ourselves." He reportedly said that no nation in the world has fought a war successfully without developing its own military industry rather than depending on foreign arms.

Asked whether China would find it necessary to have advisers should it obtain highly efficient military technology, Li was reported to have replied that "it is possible China would accept American technicians on condition they would not interfere in the sovereignty and internal affairs of China." He further said that there was no need to call them advisers. They should be called staff or coworkers.

Li denied a recent New York TIMES report on the alleged existence of a joint Sino-American base for detection of Soviet missile experiments. However, he said it was natural for the two nations to exchange information. Li also reportedly touched on the issue of Taiwan and told Miss Moon that Haig had informed Chinese leaders that the U.S. Government would deal with the Taiwan problem with extreme caution.

Li told Miss Moon that he did not believe North Korea would attack South Korea. "This became clear in talks with friends in the North (Korea) recently." Li was quoted as saying. He said resumption of North-South dialogue may be difficult in the present situation but added that China hoped it would restart at an appropriate time. China would not oppose the resumption of the dialogue, he reportedly said.

He said Japan, China and Korea are related to problems in the Yellow Sea. "We don't know what kinds of minerals are deposited in (the Yellow Sea) but at any rate China would protect its sovereignty over the Yellow Sea," he said.

Li said if the Soviet Union attacks China while China is not in possession of highly efficient weapons, "we would fight with the weapons we can use at present." "Even if foreign forces invade Beijing," he was further quoted as saying, "China would still be able to survive. We are confident of winning over our enemy."

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT ARTICLE

HK050342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Zhuang Qubing [1641 0637 4016], Zhang Hongzeng [1728 3414 1073] and Pan Tongwen [3382 0681 2429]: "On the U.S. 'Taiwan Relations Act'"]

[Text] Editor's note: Some people in the United States have recently been preaching that the U.S. Government should carry out the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" in an all-round way and handle U.S.-Taiwan relations along the lines of this U.S. domestic law. This proposal clearly violates the basic principles of the "communiqué on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations." GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS] publishes an article entitled "On the U.S. 'Taiwan Relations Act'" in its July issue. The article makes an in-depth analysis of this act. We are specially carrying the following excerpts from this article: [end of editor's note]

When talking about U.S. policy on China, U.S. Government leaders have recently declared that on the one hand they want to develop relations with China in accordance with the principles of the "joint communiqué on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations," and on the other that they want to act along the lines of the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by Congress. They have repeatedly stated that there are no contradictions between the two. What in fact is the essence of the "Taiwan Relations Act"? What policy thinking does it reflect? Does it contradict the "joint communiqué on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations"? What impact will it have on Sino-U.S. relations? People who are concerned with the future of Sino-U.S. relations cannot but give serious thought to these questions.

I

The Governments of China and the United States reached an agreement and announced to the world: Beginning 1 January 1979 the two countries will recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations. The U.S. Government accepted the three principles for establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations that had long been openly advocated by the Chinese Government, namely, the United States severs "diplomatic relations" with Taiwan, terminates the U.S.-Taiwan "Mutual Defense Treaty" and withdraws all military personnel stationed in Taiwan. In the "joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States" issued on 1 January 1979, the United States "acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China" and recognizes the Government of the PRC as the sole legal government of China. "Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." This joint communiqué opened a new chapter in the history of the development of Sino-U.S. relations. When the agreement was reached on establishing Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the Carter administration made it clear that U.S. law would be "readjusted" to facilitate the handling of the unofficial relations between the United States and Taiwan in keeping with the new situation after the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. On 26 January 1979 the Carter administration presented to the U.S. Congress the draft "Taiwan Relations Act." The Senate and the House of Representatives conducted debates for about 2 months and endorsed the final act on 28 and 29 March respectively. The final act was turned over to President Carter, who signed it on 10 April.

The dominating guiding thought of the U.S. Congress in drawing up the "Taiwan Relations Act" in 1979 was not to carry out the various fundamental principles contained in the just signed Sino-U.S. joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations by virtue of the "Taiwan Relations Act" but to make use of the act to partially offset and negate those principles. A senator admitted that in formulating the "Taiwan Relations Act," the U.S. Congress sought to preserve the status quo and maintain the usual relations with Taiwan as if nothing had happened to U.S.-Taiwan relations after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

II

As reviewed above, in the "joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations," the United States finally recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, that there is just one China, and that Taiwan is a part of China. Such being the case, the United States should also recognize that it is entirely China's internal affair to decide what form China will adopt to make Taiwan return to the motherland and thus complete its unification, and that in accordance with the basic principles of international law, the United States or any other country should under no circumstances interfere with it.

However, the "Taiwan Relations Act" clearly stipulates: "It is the policy of the United States to make clear that the United States' decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means," "to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including boycotts, or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States" and "to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan." "The president is directed to inform the Congress promptly of any threat to the security or the social or economic system of the people on Taiwan and any danger to the interests of the United States arising therefrom. The president and the Congress shall determine, in accordance with constitutional processes, appropriate action by the United States to any such danger."

Obviously, these clauses violate the Sino-U.S. agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the principles of international law. What right does the United States have to flagrantly interfere in the future, security, social or economic system of China's Taiwan Province, which are entirely within the framework of China's sovereignty?

These clauses contained in the "Taiwan Relations Act" on "guaranteeing the security of Taiwan" are in fact meant to resuscitate in a disguised way the "Mutual Defense Treaty" between the United States and Taiwan following the U.S. announcement terminating it. This is not the attitude a country should adopt in its external relations.

What must be emphasized is that the "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates in specific terms that the United States will continue to provide Taiwan with so-called "defense articles" and "defense services." It is common knowledge that the local authorities on Taiwan want U.S.-made weapons to bolster up its antagonism against the central government of China. Since the United States recognizes China's central government as the sole legitimate Government of China and Taiwan as part of China, then according to established principles of international law, how could the United States use its arms to support the local authorities of a country in opposing its central government? In the time of the American Civil War, the Union states resolutely opposed the supply of British arms to the Confederacy and regarded it a violation of international law, didn't they? In 1965 the UN General Assembly adopted a "declaration on inadmissibility of intervention in domestic affairs of states and protection of their independence and sovereignty," which declared that "no state shall interfere in strife in another state." Didn't the United States vote for this declaration? In 1970 the UN General Assembly adopted "declaration of principles in international law governing the establishment of friendly relations and cooperation among all states in accordance with the UN Charter," which also clearly stipulated that "any attempt to partially or totally destroy the national unification and territorial integrity of another state does not conform to the objective and principles of the Charter" and that "it is the duty of every state not to organize, incite, finance or participate in civil strife in another state."

The violation by the "Taiwan Relations Act" of the "Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations" is seen not only in the question of the so-called "guarantee of Taiwan's security" but also in the nature of U.S.-Taiwan relations. Many provisions in the "Taiwan Relations Act" actually continue to regard Taiwan as a "state," and the Taiwan authorities as the "government" of a "state," in a vigorous attempt to give an official nature to U.S.-Taiwan relations.

The "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates: "Whenever the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments or similar entities, such terms shall include Taiwan."

Although the "Taiwan Relations Act" says that U.S.-Taiwan relations should be handled through "nongovernmental entities" in the future, it also determines that agreements and transactions made by the "American Institute of Taiwan" with the Taiwan authorities or with their instrumentality "shall be subject to the same congressional notification, review and approval requirements and procedures" as if such agreements and transactions were made by a U.S. Government instrumentality itself. The act also provides that the personnel of the instrumentalities exchanged between the United States and Taiwan should enjoy "such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the effective performance of their functions." Some U.S. congressmen have spoken out without reservations, saying that the "American Institute of Taiwan" created by the "Taiwan Relations Act" is an "awkward disguise." They say that except for its name, the "American Institute of Taiwan" has "all the attributes of a U.S. Government official organ."

Under the act, all "treaties" and "agreements" in force at the end of 1978 between the United States and Taiwan, except the "Mutual Defense Treaty" and its related "agreements," should continue in force. This means that a host of "treaties" and "agreements" that had been previously entered into by the United States and Taiwan as a "state" would remain intact and valid as usual. It is known to all that only states enjoy the right and power to conclude international treaties and agreements. A local authority, unless with the consent or authorization of the central government, is not qualified to conclude international agreements with a foreign country. The first article of the U.S. Constitution also clearly stipulates that no state shall enter into any treaty with foreign countries or conclude agreements with foreign countries without the consent of the Congress. So all the "treaties" and "agreements" between the United States and Taiwan should have been declared null and void following the U.S. recognition of Taiwan as a part of China.

The "Taiwan Relations Act" also stipulates that the recognition for the PRC should in no way affect "tangible or intangible property" in the United States owned by the Taiwan authorities prior to the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. According to the established principles of international law, after recognizing the PRC Government as China's sole legal government, the U.S. Government is obliged to promptly turn over to the PRC the official properties of China in the United States formerly held by the Taiwan authorities.

From the above partial contents of the "Taiwan Relations Act," one can readily see that the main purpose of the "act" is to "guarantee that the United States continues its relations with Taiwan without any substantial changes," as was said by a U.S. congressman.

III

Since President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, which led to the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations in 1979, quite a number of persons in power in the United States have tried to maintain control over Taiwan while seeking to improve relations with China. They have racked their brains in scheming for this purpose.

Having failed in one calculation after another, they once again try to turn Taiwan into some sort of "independent political entity" and accord it some kind of "international status." This is the new version of the old scheme of "one China, one Taiwan." The "Taiwan Relations Act" is just an embodiment of such a policy and idea. But to develop relations with China and to maintain control over Taiwan are so contradictory that one cannot have them both at the same time. The sharp and complex struggle between China and the United States on the Taiwan question over the past 30 years or more should suffice to show that the Chinese people are unwavering in their position and resolve to reunify their country and safeguard China's territorial integrity. An obstinate U.S. approach based on the "Taiwan Relations Act" will certainly do serious damage to the normal relations between China and the United States--relations that were established only after long and painstaking efforts by the two countries.

In the discussions of the "Taiwan Relations Act" some people who were in favour of the provision on "maintaining the security in Taiwan," said that they were only "concerned with the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem." In fact, what they were doing was obstructing the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. It is well-known that the Chinese people have made efforts to work for the peaceful return of Taiwan to its motherland. But, the provisions in the "Taiwan Relations Act," which interfere in the internal affairs of China, can only encourage the Taiwanese authorities to reject peaceful talks and oppose peaceful unification. As a result, China may be forced to resort to nonpeaceful methods to settle the Taiwan problem against its wish.

Certain upper-stratum Americans admit that "there are mistakes in the Taiwan Relations Act," but nevertheless stress that the U.S. Government must carry out the laws passed by Congress. This involves the issue of the relationship between domestic laws and international duties. The "Taiwan Relations Act" is a U.S. domestic law which cannot be imposed on international agreements reached by the United States with other countries or on the publicly-acknowledged principles of international law, and cannot be applied as the criterion for international relations between the United States and other countries. The 1969 Vienna "convention on the law of treaties" clearly stipulates: "A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform in accordance with a treaty." The United States itself is a signatory to the convention.

When the "Taiwan Relations Act" was discussed by the U.S. Congress, the Chinese Government reminded the U.S. Government that in many respects, the text of the act to be put to vote at that time violated the principles agreed upon by both sides for the establishment of diplomatic relations and the commitments undertaken by the American side. Therefore, the act would be very detrimental to the new relationship just established between the two countries. After the act was adopted, the Chinese Government again warned the U.S. Government that the U.S. side could only bring harm to Sino-U.S. relations and do no good to either side if it did not observe the agreement on the Taiwan problem reached by both sides when their diplomatic relations were established. The Chinese Government also expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would bear in mind the overall situation of Sino-U.S. relations and strictly observe the principles laid down in the agreement for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Sino-U.S. relations have traversed a long and tortuous road and are now at another crucial moment of either advancing in the direction charted in the "Sino-U.S. joint communique," or retrogressing because of the "Taiwan Relations Act." It will be up to the U.S. policymakers to decide whether they should correctly sum up historical experience and draw lessons therefrom, soberly evaluate the whole situation in international struggle and free themselves from the interference of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY 4 JULY RECEPTION

OW031228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy, and Mrs Roy gave a reception here today in celebration of American Independence Day. Among those attending the reception were Huang Zhen, China's minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Huqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the U.S.; and leaders of other government ministries and Beijing Municipal People's Government. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China also attended the reception.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS U.S. OIL COMPANY GROUP

OW031210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met here today with a delegation from the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the U.S. led by Mr Armand Hammer, chairman of the board.

Armand Hammer, now 83, was the first American industrialist to cultivate economic relations with the Soviet Union in Lenin's day, 60 years ago. He met Deng Xiaoping when the Chinese leader toured the U.S. in 1979.

At today's meeting in the Great Hall of the People, the two men discussed expanding cooperation between China and Occidental in petroleum and coal mining and other fields. Deng Xiaoping said China's policy of expanding economic relations with other countries remains unchanged during the period of economic readjustment.

The minister of coal industry, Gao Yangwen, and vice-minister of petroleum industry, Zhang Wenbin, were present at the meeting. Also present were Mr Robert Abboud, president of Occidental, and Senator Albert Gore, chairman of the board of the Island Creek Coal Company, a subsidiary of Occidental.

Occidental is involved in petroleum, coal, chemical fertilizers and other business.

I. 6 Jun 81

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

CONCLUSION OF HUANG HUA'S SOUTH ASIA VISIT

Tour of Kandy

OW030134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Colombo, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party this morning visited the historic town of Kandy, an old capital in central Sri Lanka, which houses the world-famous Dalada Maligawa Temple where the reputed tooth of Buddha is enshrined. He also visited the famous botanical gardens at Peradeniya and the Hantana tea estate.

While visiting the botanical gardens, the vice-premier watched with great interest the tree planted by the late Premier Zhou Enlai when he visited the gardens in 1957 and the tree planted by Vice Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Deng Yingchao when she visited here in 1977.

Mr A.B. Damunupola, government agent of Kandy gave a luncheon in honour of Huang Hua and his party at Hotel Topaz, Kandy. Also present on the occasion were Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, his wife and other officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and his wife gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening for the visiting Chinese vice-premier and his party. Present at the reception were Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed and his wife, several cabinet ministers and officials. Taking part in the reception were Ratne D. Senanayake, president of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association and representatives of Chinese residents in Sri Lanka.

Kandy Press Conference

OW030126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 3 July 81

[Text] Colombo, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--"China fully supports the move to make the Indian Ocean region a zone of peace," Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua reiterated at a press conference in Kandy, Sri Lanka, today.

On the question of the Indian Ocean peace zone, Huang Hua said that he had discussions with the Sri Lanka foreign minister on this important issue. "We should display a fair attitude towards this issue and it is not possible for any one to lean on the one side. The peace zone is not confined to the Indian Ocean alone. It applies to the littoral as well as continental countries of the region. China fully supports the move to make the Indian Ocean region a zone of peace."

He said that he visited Sri Lanka to exchange views with Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed and other leaders of Sri Lanka and to make a common effort for maintaining and preserving world peace through consultation and negotiation.

Huang Hua stressed the importance of promoting further the good relations and mutual understanding between China and Sri Lanka, particularly under the international situation of tension and turmoil. This is in the interest of the independence, sovereignty and security of various countries.

He said, "We believe that although Sri Lanka constantly maintains that she is a small country, there is no difference between small or big nations, and all of us have to learn from each other mutually. For example, Sri Lanka is playing an active role in the Non-Aligned Movement and other international activities. We are very pleased about this." Referring to the bilateral relations between the two countries, he stated that China and Sri Lanka had a lot to learn from each other in order to reach the targets of their economic development. We can make useful exchanges in the fields of science and technology. The rubber-rice pact, he said, is a symbol of the friendship between China and Sri Lanka. During the recent years, the exchange of these two commodities decreased in quantity. In this regard, Huang Hua said that he had talks with Foreign Minister Hameed to increase trade in other fields.

Answering questions on the Sino-Indian relations, he said that the two countries will discuss the border issue between the two countries and ways and means of promoting and developing the relations between the two countries and other matters in Beijing in September-October this year.

Arrival in Maldives

OW031533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Male, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang arrived here this afternoon by air from Colombo for a visit to the Republic of Maldives. Huang Hua is the first Chinese Government leader to visit the Maldives since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. He was greeted at the Hulule Airport by Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel and other officials.

When Huang Hua, his wife and Chinese Ambassador to the Maldives Gao E left Colombo this morning, they were seen off by Sri Lanka Textile Industry Minister Wijepala Memdis and his wife, as well as other officials.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

BK031521 Hong Kong AFP In English 1438 GMT 3 Jul 81

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Male, Maldives, 3 Jul (AFP)--China and the Maldives concluded their official talks here today by pledging to keep the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and resist superpower influence in the region.

Visiting Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who arrived here today on a brief 24-hour visit to this Indian Ocean republic, had a 60-minute meeting with Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel.

Emerging from the talks, Mr Jameel told newsmen that his country enjoyed a "very close" relationship with China. "Our relations have been growing since we established diplomatic contacts in 1972", Mr Jameel said. During the talks attended by officials of the two countries, the ministers exchanged views on Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the regional situation. "We also had talks on specific issues like the forthcoming conference on Cambodia", Mr Jameel said. Both China and the Maldives have similar views on Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Mr Jameel visited China last year. He said today's talks were part of a continuing dialogue with China on how to increase Sino-Maldivian cooperation. "Todays talks can be termed as a follow-up of the talks I had when I visited China", he said.

Mr Jameel said there was a good prospect for establishing trade with China. "From time to time we have been importing rice from China, but now we can think in terms of continuing trade relations," he said.

The Maldives, a British protectorate until it became independent in 1965, needs hardware material for its increasing building activities. The country wants to develop most of its 1196 islands, of which only 210 are inhabited.

Mr Jameel said that Mr Huang briefed him on his recent visit to India and Sri Lanka. "Mr Huang had very positive views on Sino-Indian relations and he expressed hope that the two neighbours could live like good friends". "Mr Huang seemed very happy about it (the agreement in New Delhi to hold talks some time later this year to settle the Sino-Indian border issue)", Mr Jameel said.

Mr Jameel said that the leasing of the Gan Island issue did not figure in their talks. The Gan air base, about 840 kms (504 miles) north of the American naval base on Diego Garcia was in the hands of the British till they left in 1976. The Gan air base boasts a good runway, advanced navigational aids and facilities for the reception of weather satellite pictures. The Maldivian Government announced in 1976 that the Soviet Union had offered \$1 million for leasing the island. The Soviet offer was, however, turned down.

Mr Huang's visit here is seen by diplomatic circles here as an attempt to counter Soviet and Libyan influence.

Earlier Mr Huang, accompanied by his wife, Mrs He Liliang, arrived here from Colombo on the last leg of his three-nation South Asian tour. They were received at the airport by Mr Jameel and presented with flowers and bouquets flown in yesterday from Colombo. The island country does not produce any flowers. The Chinese dignitary arrived at the Hulule Island Airport on board an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 chartered by the Maldives International Airlines.

Mr Huang is scheduled to call on President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom tomorrow morning. He will leave for home tomorrow after a brief stopover at Colombo.

Talk With President, Departure

OW041858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Male, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua called on the Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom at the residence of the president here this morning.

Paying tribute to the important role played by the Maldives in international affairs, Huang Hua said, "Maldives follows an independent and non-aligned foreign policy. This has contributed to peace and stability in this region."

Huang Hua briefed President Gayoom on his visits to India and Sri Lanka.

President Gayoom told Vice-Premier Huang Hua about the policy followed by Maldives in regard to South Asia and the Indian Ocean peace zone. The president said that Maldives and China hold similar views on Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues.

Huang Hua, on behalf of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, reiterated an invitation to the Maldivian president to visit China. President Gayoom gladly accepted the invitation.

During his visit to Maldives, Huang Hua called on Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel and held formal talks with him yesterday. They exchanged views on international relations and on ways to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Maldives.

Huang Hua and his party also visited Kurumba village tourist resort and watched a cultural show performed by the Maldivian national women's committee.

Later this afternoon, the Chinese guests left for Colombo after concluding their successful visit to Maldives.

Seeing them off at the Hulule Airport were the Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel and his wife, Education Minister Zahir Hussain, the speaker of Maldivian parliament Shaikh Ahmed Shathir and other government officials.

Colombo Airport Remarks

OW041904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Colombo, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--"My visit to India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives was a satisfactory one," said Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua at Colombo airport this afternoon.

Answering some questions put to him by DAILY NEWS correspondent, Huang Hua said, "China and all the three countries feel that the international situation has become more turbulent and tense since the beginning of the 1980's. Asia, particularly South Asia, is confronted with the stark situation. So all of us cherish and hope to increase mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation so as to maintain the security and stability of the region. This would be beneficial to the development of our respective national economies, to the improvement of the quality of people's lives and the uplifting of their living standards. This is the hope of all the leaders and the peoples of all the three countries we visited."

"The main purpose of my visit," Huang Hua said, "has been to increase China's mutual understanding and friendship with these countries so as to work together with them in order to maintain peace and stability in the region."

Huang Hua added: "Despite the fact that there are differences of one kind or other existing among the countries in this region, there are some major problems which take time to solve. However all the countries wish to eliminate the differences and gaps between them, deepen their mutual understanding and develop their friendship."

Referring to China-Sri Lanka relations, he said: "There are no big problems existing between China and Sri Lanka that need to be solved. On major issues we hold identical views with each other, and both sides will continue to maintain peace and stability in the region."

On his visit to the Maldives, Huang Hua said that the same kind of results have come up. "There are no conflicts of fundamental interest between China and the Maldives," he said. "The Maldives has pursued a non-aligned foreign policy. On important issues the Maldives has upheld the principles governing state to state relations. It has adopted an independent stand and has elaborated its own position. The Maldives is playing an important role in this region, that is, South Asia," he added.

Departure for Home

OW050736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Colombo, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife left here for home by air this morning after a successful official visit to India, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Seeing them off at the Colombo airport were Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed and his wife as well as other officials.

Present also were Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Return to Beijing

OW051250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party returned to Beijing by air today after their successful visit to India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

They were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhsa and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong. Diplomatic envoys of India and Sri Lanka in Beijing were also present.

PAKISTAN PAPER HAILS IMPROVED SINO-INDIAN TIES

OW301956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 39 Jun 81

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--"Normalisation of Sino-Indian relations is bound to impart a good measure of stability to the zonal countries and is therefore to be welcomed by all regional states" says an editorial of THE MUSLIM today commenting on Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua's vis't to India.

The editorial says, "After long years of estrangement and bitterness between India and the People's Republic of China, consequent on the border war between the two countries in 1962, New Delhi and Beijing are now moving towards normalisation of relations."

"Improvement in Sino-Indian relations can be expected to give an impulse to improvement of India's relations with Pakistan as well. As a country with no hegemonic ambition, the People's Republic of China could, in conjunction with India, be able to promote enduring ties between the different states in Southeast Asia," the editorial notes.

"India is not unaware of the perturbing happenings across Pakistan's northern border with a super-power's troops glowering at its territory, while China sees it as a direct threat to this country. Even India, with all its military might, would have felt uncomfortable if Soviet forces had remained poised on its frontier, New Delhi's friendship with Moscow notwithstanding. China has a clear perception of the danger which the Soviet Union's downward thrust poses for the entire region," it adds.

GENG BIAO MEETS SRI LANKA ARMY COMMANDER

OW302022 Beijing XINHUA in English 2010 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao met here today with visiting Sri Lanka Army commander Major General Joseph Everard Denis Perera, Mrs Perera and their party.

Referring to the just-ended sixth plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Geng Biao, also minister of defense, told the guests the plenum solved two major issues. The first was a Resolution on Certain Questions in the Party's History Since the Founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It summed up experiences and will help forge unity of thought, he said. The second was the reelection of leaders of the party Central Committee.

"The plenum has shown our party is one of unity and the political situation in the country is stable," Geng Biao said.

The Chinese and Sri Lankans also exchanged views on the current Asian situation and other international issues.

Present were Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

Perera gave a return banquet this evening. The guests will leave tomorrow for a visit to Dalian, Shenyang, Kunming, Guilin and Guangzhou.

I. 6 Jul 81

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

PENG CHONG LEADS CCP DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ITALY

Departure From Beijing

OW021640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party delegation left here today by air for Italy on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation is led by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Sending them off at the airport were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Mr Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China.

Arrival in Rome

OW040156 Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party arrived here today on a return visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation, led by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, will meet Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and exchange views with Gerardo Chiaromonte, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, on the international and home situation as well as issues of common concern. The delegation will visit Rome, Milan, Venice, Bologna and Florence.

Greeting the Chinese guests at the airport were Gerardo Chiaromonte and other Italian comrades as well as Yang Qinghua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy.

Initial Talks With PCI

OW040742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GM 3 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The current visit of the Chinese Communist Party delegation will benefit the further development of friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples, said Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte during the first round of talks between the Italian and Chinese Communist Party delegations this afternoon.

The Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation was led by Gerardo Chiaromonte, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The current visit, the head of the Chinese Communist Party delegation, Peng Chong said, has provided the Chinese delegation with a very good opportunity to learn from the Italian communists their experience in struggle.

Taking part in the talks on the Italian side were Aldo Tortorella, member of the leadership of the party; Antonio Rubbi, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Central External Liaison Department; Roberto Vitali, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Milan Provincial Party Committee; and Erias Belardi, member of the Central Committee.

On the Chinese side were Feng Xuan, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee, and Zhu Dacheng, bureau head of the department.

Talks With Berlinguer

OW060555 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today met with and entertained the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. In their friendly and cordial conversation, Berlinguer and Peng Chong both expressed satisfaction over the smooth development of relations between the two parties in the past year.

Berlinguer told Peng Chong: "I am very glad that the CCP has sent a delegation to visit Italy." Referring to the visit to China last year by an Italian Communist Party delegation he led, he said: "Since that time, relations between our parties have positively developed. This shows that the foundation on which our parties restored their relations is correct."

Peng Chong conveyed the Berlinguer regards from leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen to Berlinguer himself and the other leading comrades of the PCI Central Committee. He expressed thanks for the PCI Central Committee's message greeting the CCP's 60th founding anniversary and for Comrade Berlinguer's message greeting Comrade Hu Yaobang on his election as chairman of the CCP Central Committee. He said: "Our current visit will enable us to understand the PCI's achievements in various fields of endeavor and to learn from you comrades." Peng Chong expressed satisfaction over the smooth development of relations between the two parties in the past year and said he was convinced such friendly relations would further grow in the days to come.

In his toast, Berlinguer said: "We hope our relations will be further developed through respect for each other's right to self-determination and frank mutual discussions without trying to conceal divergences and even differences. Such relations are not directed at any other parties but are aimed at seeking understanding and cooperation between our two parties in the interest of our two countries and peoples as well as world peace and the progressive cause."

He said: "1981 is the 60th founding anniversary of both the Italian and Chinese Communist Parties. These days have reminded us of the rich, difficult but glorious history of the Chinese people who, under the leadership of their Communist Party fought for their liberation from colonialism, imperialism, feudalism and capitalism and for building a new socialist society and land in China." The victory of the Chinese people's struggle has essentially changed the world structure of this century, Berlinguer said, adding that it is precisely the result of this struggle that China is now able to devote itself to modernization.

He went on to say: "The Italian communists are worried very much about the present world situation which is characterized by conflicts and growing war danger and the alarmingly intensified arms race beginning with the development of formidable nuclear weaponry. We are more convinced than ever before that all conflicts occurring in various parts of the world should and could be solved peacefully through negotiations on the basis of full respect for the independence and sovereignty of all peoples and countries."

He said: "The arms race must be stopped both in the East and in the West. Nuclear weapons must be limited, banned and destroyed. We hold that Western Europe, its workers and its democratic movement can at this moment play a significant and independent role in promoting the resumption of the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and bringing about mediating moves for relaxation and peace."

Berlinguer said: "The Italian communists believe war is not unavoidable. But it is possible, too." "At the same time, we do our best to contribute to developing a relationship among all forces of the working people, communist parties and other revolutionary forces on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation and of full respect for the independence of all parties, all movements and all countries including those which believe in socialism."

He said: "In the past, the Italian Communist Party constantly fought for recognition of the big-nation status of the People's Republic of China, one which it deserved to enjoy, among the peoples of the world. Now it is working for the development of relations between our two parties and economic and cultural exchanges between our two countries in the interests of both sides and world peace."

He expressed the belief that the talks between the two sides will benefit the common cause of socialism and the cause of peace.

Comrade Peng Chong said: "The Italian Communist Party has a glorious tradition of revolution and rich experience in struggle. In the years of fighting against fascism, it waged a heroic struggle and made a great contribution to national independence and the people's liberation. Since the war, the Italian Communist Party has made unremitting efforts to defend the immediate interests of the working class and the working people, safeguard the state sovereignty and world peace, and advance the interests of democracy and socialism. Today, it is playing an important role in Italy's political life and in the struggle for world peace and human progress. The Chinese Communist Party and people have great sympathy with the Italian Communist Party and support its valiant struggle. They are glad to see and admire your victories in the struggle."

Referring to the international developments in the 1980's, Peng Chong said: "Stern facts show that the world situation is not tending toward relaxation but toward more turbulence and tension. Because the hegemonists are committing aggression and expansion everywhere, world peace is seriously menaced and the danger of war exists. We always support the oppressed nations and peoples all over the world in their struggle for liberation, world peace and the progress of mankind and the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. The party and the people of our country are willing to fight together with all peace-loving political parties, countries and peoples throughout the world to maintain world peace."

Peng Chong said in conclusion that since the visit to China last year by Comrade Berlinguer as head of an Italian Communist Party delegation, "relations between the two parties of China and Italy have entered into a new stage of development. For more than a year, the friendly relations between the two parties have been steadily developing and growing on the basis of complete equality, independence, and respect for and trust in each other. Our current visit gives us an opportunity to make direct contacts with your party members and people, to acquaint ourselves with your party's policies and activities and to learn from your experiences in struggle. Just as Comrade Berlinguer said a moment ago, the contacts and talks between our two parties are beneficial to the common cause of socialism and peace. We will strive to increase the friendship between the people of the two countries and strengthen the unity and cooperation between the two parties."

Present at the banquet were members of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee as well as members of the party's leadership Paolo Bufalini and Luciano Barca.

This morning the Italian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Gerardo Chiaromonte and the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Chong held a second round of talks.

AFP REPORTS MORE POLITICAL ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

OW051408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 Jul (AFP)--Three more political activists have been arrested in China in a continuation of a government clampdown which started in April, a Hong Kong solidarity group announced here tonight. The Hong Kong Association of Solidarity with the Chinese Democratic Movement named the three as Xu Shuiliang and Yu Weimin both of Nanjing and Yang Shaolei of Hangzhou.

An association spokesman said the arrests had been made about three weeks ago, and that Yu Weimin's arrest was probably in connection with attempts to launch a publication. Under regulations issued in China last year all publications must be registered with the authorities before appearing.

No specific reasons were known for the other two arrests, but Xu Shuiliang is a well-known figure in activist circles. In 1975 he authored a big character poster in Nanjing similar to the well-known call for socialist democracy and legality put up by the Li Yizhe group in Canton in late 1974. As a result he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment but was rehabilitated in 1978. He is known as a theoretician on economic problems.

DISMISSED PLA OFFICERS DEMAND REPARATIONS, JOBS

OW040604 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (AFP)--Several former officers of the Chinese Army, dismissed during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), today publicly demanded reparations for the injustice done to them. About 20 officers gathered in front of the Defense Ministry to express their claim and demand work. According to one of them, approximately 60 former officers had demonstrated there on Friday. The demonstration was peaceful, and no police action was taken. The group was dispersed toward evening, however, by heavy rainfall.

A journalist on the scene today was told by a ministry worker to leave. "This is an internal affair of the Chinese Army which does not concern foreigners," he said.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORUM HELD 22-25 JUNE

OW020929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--On the eve of the convocation of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee invited a number of responsible members of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, public figures without party affiliation and some veteran comrades of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing to a discussion meeting and solicited their opinions about the draft Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" which would be submitted to the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee for discussion.

The comrades who spoke at the meeting pointed out that the resolution is an important historical document which radiates of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and would certainly play a great role in guiding the socialist revolution and construction in our country. The discussion meeting was held at Zhongnanhai's Huairan Hall from 22 to 25 June. Vice Chairman Li Xiannian of the CCP Central Committee presided over the discussion meeting. Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Ulanhu and Peng Chong also attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Li Xiannian said: The summing up of the 60 years' history of the party, especially the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, is a very important matter.

During this historical period, we have traveled many tortuous roads. We have won victories and suffered setbacks. While winning great victories, we have also committed mistakes. It will not be enough if we only discuss those questions within the Chinese Communist Party. Many nonparty personages have a good understanding of the history of the Chinese Communist Party. I hope you will spend some time and seriously help us sum up the history of the party so we can unify the thinking of the whole party and the people of the whole country and encourage the people of all nationalities to strive with one heart and one mind, work with concerted efforts and unite as one in doing a good job at promoting socialist modernization.

Entrusted by the CCP Central Committee, Deng Liqun, head of the research office of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, introduced the drafting the Resolution and explained the draft resolution.

During the 4 days of the discussion meeting, the participants conscientiously studied and discussed the draft resolution and offered many valuable suggestions. The participants held that at this historical turning point, it is necessary for the Chinese Communist Party to adopt the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. It will be not only a resolution of the party but also a summing up of the party's leading the people of all nationalities of our country to engage in socialist revolution and construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China. During the 32 years of work, the party has had successful experiences and also lessons from setbacks. All is wealth of a rare and valuable type. Now the party has summed up these experiences and lessons and written them into the party's resolution. It will enable us to make use of it in our future work. What is more important is that it has distinguished between merits and mistakes and between right and wrong. This will unify the thinking and understanding of the whole party and the people of the whole country. Therefore, it will certainly play a great role in educating, encouraging and mobilizing the people of the whole country.

In their speeches, many comrades pointed out: the CCP Central Committee has affirmed achievements of the party in each period since the PRC's founding and has also pointed out mistakes in its work including specific individuals' responsibility. It exemplifies magnificent courage, takes an objective and practical viewpoint and seeks truth from facts. It has thus made believers of the people and heightened their spirit. It is a continuation and development of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Some comrades said: This document has been revised and rewritten many times following the extensive solicitation of opinions, including suggestions made by nonparty personages, since the start of the drafting work more than a year ago. It is indeed a brilliant document which can withstand the test of history.

The comrades taking part in the discussion meeting are convinced this document has not only made correct conclusions on certain historical questions but has also pointed out the advancing road, principle and policy for the future. It has strengthened the people's confidence and courage in making progress and working hard.

The participants are convinced the resolution's assessment of Comrade Mao Zedong is based on the spirit of seeking truth from facts and is quite appropriate. They pointed out: Although certain of Comrade Mao Zedong's theories and practices in his later years deviated from the track of Mao Zedong Thought and he made some mistakes, when taking his whole life into consideration his achievements are primary while his mistakes are secondary. His mistakes were those committed by a great Marxist. The resolution has fully affirmed his achievements but at the same time also clearly pointed out his mistakes. The assessment complies with objective facts and holds us ourselves responsible to the people and history. Comrade Mao Zedong will forever be the esteemed and beloved great leader and teacher of the people of all nationalities of our country.

Many participants at the meeting pledged they would rally still more closely round the Chinese Communist Party in the future, hold aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and unswervingly follow the socialist road.

KYODO CITES CHINESE SOURCES ON HUA 'SELF-CRITICISM'

OW031249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Jul (KYODO)--Former Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng has publicly taken the blame for putting down a 1976 popular uprising which led to the expulsion of senior Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, informed Chinese sources here said Friday.

Hua told the committee meeting he erroneously accepted all doctrines and teachings of the late Mao without reviewing them in the context of actual social and political circumstances, according to the sources. They said Hua also admitted encouraging and creating a personal cult for himself but did not give details.

In addition, Hua accused himself of delaying the rehabilitation of leaders expelled during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution that is now considered a national catastrophe. Hua made the self-criticism at a 10-day preliminary session which was followed by the three-day plenary meeting, the sources added.

They said there are more than 200 Central Committee members but about 20 of them were not allowed to attend the meeting because of their political errors. They were not immediately identified but obviously included former party Vice Chairman Wang Dongxing and former Beijing Mayor Wu De, both known for their active roles in the Cultural Revolution that was started at Mao's initiative.

The sources said the Central Committee members also discussed the 1968 expulsion of former head of state Liu Shaoqi, who was dismissed as a "capitalist roader." The members failed, however, to agree who was responsible for Liu's ouster and thus did not mention it in a party document released after the meeting, according to the sources.

Liu, who died in 1969, was posthumously rehabilitated.

PLA UNITS HAIL CCP ANNIVERSARY, PLENARY SESSION

OW042206 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] All commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, air and naval forces listened to the broadcast of the communique of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee on 29 June and watched the live TV broadcast of the grand rally held by the people of the capital in celebration of the party's 60th founding anniversary. Warmly talking about the great significance of the sixth plenary session of the party and expressing their joy, they said: We firmly support the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the resolutions on the party Central Committee and on the appointment of Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman of the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the party Central Committee's Military Commission. They expressed their resolve to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee and, being dedicated heart and soul and defying all difficulties, strive to build our army into a modernized revolutionary army.

The party committees of the PLA General Staff, Political and Logistics Departments, the navy and air force and the Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Nanjing, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Kunming, Lanzhou and Urumqi PLA units have held meetings of various forms in the past few days and after discussions unanimously agreed: In a completely democratic spirit and scientifically realistic approach, the sixth plenary session correctly appraised Comrade Mao Zedong's historical contributions and Mao Zedong Thought, acted in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and revived and promoted our party's fine tradition as developed during the Yanan period. Our party is now more solidified and united.

They expressed their determination: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we will surely climb on to the south gate of heaven and reach the peak of the jade emperor.

All party committees pledged to fully carry out the six tasks that Comrade Hu Yaobang put forth in his speech and, closely united with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, work hard to make China a modern and powerful socialist country that is prosperous, highly democratic and culturally advanced.

With profound feelings for the party, commanders and fighters of all PLA units unfolded celebration activities of various forms beginning in late May. They successively conducted education in ardently loving the motherland, the socialist system and the party. Units at and above the regimental level held celebration meetings with principal leading comrades reporting on the party's fine tradition. Many PLA units commended a number of advanced party branches and members on the eve of the 1 July founding anniversary. Others sent cadres and fighters to visit the revolutionary memorial halls and revolutionary sites in areas where they are stationed to learn the truth that without the CCP, there would have been no new China and that socialism, and socialism alone, can save China.

Commanders and fighters of a PLA unit on border defense duty to which the late Lei Feng belonged recalled the course of Lei Feng's growth and concluded that his maturity was inseparable from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that cadres and fighters should be helped to study well Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought so as to bring up more persons of a new communist type like Lei Feng.

Tong Lin, the PLA athlete who won the women's singles championship at the 36th world table tennis championships tournament, was admitted to the CCP with honor on the eve of the 1 July anniversary. After taking the oath at the ceremony, she said: Revolutionary forerunners donated their blood and lives for the new China and we should win still greater honor for our great motherland.

On the afternoon of 1 July, the party branch of the 9th Company of a certain PLA border defense unit stationed in the Koulin area in Malipo County, Yunnan Province, held a combat oath-taking ceremony amidst gun firing for six new party members. The six new party members said: We will defend the party, the socialist motherland and the four modernizations with our blood and lives and show our determination to implement the resolutions of the sixth plenary session with new victories.

ZHANG TINGFA ADDRESSES PLA AIR FORCE CADRES

OW040354 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, urged party committees at all levels and all party members and cadres throughout the air force to act as models in promoting the four modernizations by uniting as one and concentrating their energies on work according to this station's staff reports.

Zhang Tingfa issued his call today when he delivered a report to cadres at the air force corps level and above. His report was entitled: Conscientiously Study and Implement the Guidelines of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenary Session, Unite, Look Forward and Devote Ourselves to the Four Modernizations With One Heart.

He said: First of all, we must have full confidence in and closely rally around the party Central Committee. The second thing I would like to point out is that the four basic principles provide the whole party and the people of all the nationalities of the country with a common political basis of unity and are the guarantee of victory for our four modernizations program. We should consciously uphold these principles at all times. Only thus can we resist and overcome the ideological influence of left and right. Only thus can we unwaveringly implement the correct line, principles and policies formulated at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Third, we should stress party spirit, take the whole situation into consideration and adhere to discipline. We must not quibble over historical issues and not consider personal gains or losses. Every Communist Party member should uphold the centralism of our party as the guide to his speech and action. Fourth, we must unite and look forward. Party committees and leading organs at all levels as well as leading cadres should conduct specific investigations and study questions of how to further build the air force so they will be able to put forward some suggestions based on real knowledge and deep insight. So long as our leading cadres can act in this spirit and work on a solid basis, our air force units will be further vitalized and there will be no reason whatsoever for failure to improve their work.

CHEN MUHUA AT HOTEL FOUNDATION-LAYING CEREMONY

OW052222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1503 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--A ceremony to lay the foundation for Zhaolong Hotel to be built by the General Administration for Travel and Tourism in China was held here today. Attending the ceremony were Vice Premier Chen Muhua of the State Council, director Han Kehua of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, Vice Chairman Lu Xuzhang of the State Administrative Commission on Export and Import Affairs, Vice Chairman Zhang Baifa of the State Capital Construction Commission and responsible persons of departments concerned under the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

BEIJING RIBAO ON 1945 PARTY HISTORY RESOLUTION

HK060747 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Li Linyu [2621 251 1342]: "Correct Summation of the Experiences of History--Studying the 'Resolution on Certain Questions in History' adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in History" (hereafter abbreviated to "Resolution") adopted by the seventh plenary session of the sixth Central Committee is an extremely important document in party history. This "Resolution" had a tremendous and far-reaching influence on unifying the understanding of the whole party and promoting the rapid development of the people's revolution.

Recalling today the historical process of formulating this "Resolution" is very beneficial for correctly summing up the party's historical experiences since the founding of the state.

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The party's first rectification movement, that is, the well-known Yanan rectification movement, launched in the 1940's began with study and discussion on questions in party history by high-ranking cadres. After the rectification of work style throughout the party, the movement again returned to the all-round summation of the party's historical experiences by high-ranking cadres, and finally concluded with the formulation of the "Resolution."

In the first stage of the rectification movement (from May 1941 to February 1942), the Central Committee organized high-ranking cadres in Yanan (in Chongqing Comrade Zhou Enlai was the leader and Dong Biwu the deputy leader of the high-ranking cadres' study group also organized there) to systematically study relevant Marxist-Leninist works, read through the party's historical documents, and review and study questions of history since the founding of the party. The central Political Bureau held an enlarged meeting in September 1941 to review questions in party history, especially questions of political line since the period of the second internal revolutionary war. The meeting affirmed that the error of the Wang Ming "leftist" opportunist line which dominated the whole party from the beginning of 1931 to the end of 1934 was an error of political line. As a result of this meeting, the party's high-ranking cadres were able to unify their understanding with regard to a whole series of key questions. The meeting thus played a major role in formulating the "Resolution."

The rectification movement entered its second stage, that is, the stage of rectification of work style throughout the party, in February 1942. The hallmark of this stage was the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's important speeches "Rectify the Party's Work Style" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing." The central task of this stage was to rectify the study style by opposing subjectivism, rectify the party work style by opposing sectarianism, and rectify the style of writing by opposing stereotyped writing. The whole party carried out study and self-examination for 1 year and 9 months, which resulted in unprecedented ideological unity of the basis of Marxism-Leninism and laid an extensive and firm foundation for formulating the "Resolution."

The movement entered its third stage, consisting of all-round summing up of the party's historical experiences, in October 1943. The great majority of high-ranking cadres throughout the party spent 18 months repeatedly discussing the party's entire history, especially questions of the Central Committee's political line from the beginning of 1931 to the end of 1934. Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Ren Bishi, Zhu De and others made many important speeches on questions in party history. The Central Committee organized a series of forums on party history in various regions and army units. Discussion and study of questions in party history thus went deeper. In April 1944, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered his report "Study and the Current Situation" at a Yanan conference of high-ranking cadres, in which he expounded in detail on the guiding principles for summing up historical experiences and made important ideological preparations for convening the seventh plenary session of the six Central Committee and formulating the "Resolution."

On the basis of the unity of understanding reached by the party's high-ranking cadres on questions in party history, the seventh plenary session of the sixth central committee was convened in Yanan from May 1944 to April 1945. It discussed the party's entire history since its founding and drew conclusions on major questions in history. Beginning in the second half of 1944, under the leadership of the Central Committee, a special committee with Comrade Ren Bishi as convenor was specifically assigned responsibility for drafting the "Resolution," which was unanimously adopted at the final session of the seventh plenary session on 20 April 1945.

History since the formulation of the "Resolution" has shown that to sum up party history at the appropriate time, distinguish between rights and wrongs and merits and errors and absorb lessons and experiences will, at major historical turning-points in the development of the revolution, certainly promote unprecedented consolidation and unity of the party in ideology, politics and organization, and press the cause of the people's revolution forward to a still higher stage.

II

An important reason why the "Resolution" has been able to withstand the test of history is that it adopted the correct principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" in summing up the experiences of history.

In the history of our party, Chen Duxiu pursued the patriarch system with "one person alone having the say," and the three "leftist" lines that followed vigorously went in for the notion of punishment, sectarianism and savage struggle, dealing merciless blows at people. These things did tremendous harm to the party. With regard to these historical lessons, the Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" in the rectification movement. This was the guiding principle both for the rectification movement and also for summing up the party's historical experiences and formulating the "Resolution."

In putting this principle into effect it is necessary when summing up historical experiences to lay stress on analyzing the environment and the contents of the time and the social, historical and ideological roots of the mistakes made then, instead of stressing the responsibility of the individual. No erroneous line in our party's history arose by accident, nor was it a matter of the faults of an individual; it was a product of certain social and historical conditions. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, we should not just direct our hatred at a few people when studying mistakes in party history; if we do that, we will be regarding history as something created by just a few people. The Marxist view of history is not subjectivism, and we should seek out the essence and objective causes of historical events. Only thus can we absorb the lessons. This is precisely what the "Resolution" did. It carefully set out the main contents of the erroneous lines in party history, especially the political, military and ideological mistakes of the third "leftist" line, profoundly analyzed the social origins of the "leftist" line and its expressions in ideological method, political trend and organizational life, and put forward the correct guiding principles for conducting inner-party struggle. It did not lay stress on tracking down individual responsibilities of representative figures of each erroneous line.

In carrying out the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," it is necessary to adopt a cautious approach in dealing with people and apply the policy of leniency when drawing up conclusion on comrades who have made mistakes. Even Wang Ming's case was treated at the time as an inner-party problem. History has proven that this method is effective, since it attains the objective of clarifying people's thinking and uniting the comrades. This is precisely one of the hallmarks of our party's prosperous development.

III

Another reason why the "Resolution" has been able to withstand the test of history is that it adopted an approach of making all-round historical analysis in dealing with questions in history. For instance, with regard to the "7 August" conference, the "sixth party congress," and the sixth plenary session of the sixth Central Committee, the resolution pointed out that their main aspects were correct and affirmed their achievements, and also pointed out their shortcomings and errors; with regard to party work during the period of domination by the Wang Ming "leftist" adventurist line, the resolution pointed out on the one hand that since that period of dominance had been particularly long, particularly great harm had been done to the party and the revolution, but it also stressed that even in these circumstances, very great achievements were scored in work in many areas and departments (such as in the war, military construction, the building of political power, and work in the white areas), thanks to the enthusiastic work and brave struggle of the party members, cadres, soldiers and people. The "resolution" also pointed out in particular: "All those leaders, cadres, party members and people who heroically sacrificed themselves for the people's interests during the periods of domination by erroneous lines will always be honored by the party and people, as is the case in every historical period in the party." What a stark contrast between this attitude of scientific analysis and the "Great Cultural Revolution" method of negating everything!

The "Resolution" made an appropriate analysis of the merits and mistakes of all influential figures in party history. For instance, with regard to Comrade Qu Qiubai, the resolution pointed out that he had made the mistake of "leftist" adventurism and also affirmed that he was "one of the prestigious leaders of the party at the time, who continued to do a lot of beneficial work (mainly in the cultural field) after he was attacked," who finally "heroically sacrificed himself under the butchers' knives of the enemy" and "would always merit our commemoration." The "Resolution" also made a specific analysis of a number of well-known figures who had been dealt with in organizational ways under the erroneous line, affirming those cases where their treatment was correct and rehabilitating and restoring the reputation of those who had been dealt with erroneously. The "Resolution" also adopted an analytical approach toward the representative figures of each "leftist" line, instead of negating them in every way.

Comrade Mao Zedong also insisted on taking this approach of scientific analysis with regard to himself. The "Resolution" fully affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong and the correct line he represented. However, Comrade Mao Zedong particularly pointed out at the time that not every good deed should be imputed to him, since he was but a representative and not acting as an individual. He also said, I have made many mistakes, which have not been written down. The mistakes cannot be denied just because they have not been written down. I have a little Marxism, but you should not think it is enough. Neither the earth nor the sun is perfect, nor can they ever be, however partial to them you are.

IV

Another reason why the "Resolution" has been able to withstand the test of history is that it was formulated on the basis of bringing inner-party democracy into full play and following the mass line.

The time spent by the whole party in summing up the experiences of history and the number of cadres taking part in this work before the "Resolution" was formulated were unprecedented in party history. The rectification movement, which laid an extensive and firm ideological foundation for formulating the "Resolution" lasted as long as 4 years, while the third stage of the movement, which was devoted to summing up the experiences of history, lasted 18 months. Over 80 percent of the party's high-ranking cadres took part in the discussions. The seventh plenary session of the sixth Central Committee, which discussed and adopted the "Resolution," lasted 11 months, and the draft was revised 14 times. During the discussions, the Central Committee encouraged everyone to fully make their views known on issues of right and wrong in the party and on questions in history. People were allowed to reserve differences of opinion and to make a fresh reappraisal of previous conclusions. All this created an extremely good democratic atmosphere. In the process of formulating the "Resolution," the Central Committee also organized comrades who had worked in the various revolutionary bases and the Red Army to hold forums. These forums combined the methods of "top to bottom" and "bottom to top," and combined summing up questions in history in each place and unit with summing up questions in history in the whole party.

In order to do still better in bringing democracy into play and following the mass line, in the process of formulating the "Resolution," the Central Committee compiled into booklets nearly 800 documents of party history, arranged in chronological order, and gave them to everyone to read and discuss and analyze them themselves, to distinguish the correct from the incorrect. This not only enhanced the cadres' ability to analyze and understand problems but also brought democracy into full play and played a very good role in correctly summing up the experiences of history.

YANG YICHEN ON 'BEST' PERIODS IN CCP HISTORY

HK031520 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 P 5

[Article by Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591]: "The Two Best Periods in Our Party's History--The Theory and Practice During the Yanan Period and Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee]

[Text] It has been 60 years since the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Over the past 60 years, we have gone through the two historical periods of the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution as well as socialist construction. During these two historical periods, we followed a zigzag course and suffered setbacks. It is only after summing up experiences that we are now entering the best and most successful period under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought which combines the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese Revolution.

I

During the period of the new democratic revolution, our party committed right opportunist mistakes in the latter stage of the first revolutionary civil war due to inexperience. During the agrarian revolutionary period, our party successively implemented the leftist line on three occasions. In particular, the mistakes resulting from Wang Ming's leftist line inflicted heavy losses on the party. The Zunyi meeting held in 1935 during the Long March corrected the mistakes of Wang Ming's line in the military field and established the leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong. This was a turning point marking the party's growth from immaturity to maturity during the democratic revolutionary period. Pooling the wisdom of the whole party, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote in Yanan several articles such as "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," and so forth, further repudiating the mistakes of the leftist line in military affairs, politics, organization and ideology and systematically expounding on the theories, line, guiding principles and policies of the new democratic revolution. The rectification campaign conducted in 1942 was a great Marxist education campaign. Comrade Mao Zedong once again delivered a series of reports and talks such as "Reform our Study," "Rectify the Party's Work Style" "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," and so forth, exposing and criticizing ideologically the mistakes of "left" and right opportunism. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party" was adopted on the basis of these efforts. This remarked that the ideology which combines Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice of the Chinese revolution--Mao Zedong Thought--was already established in a fairly complete and systematic manner in 1945 and demonstrated the unprecedented unity of the whole party under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Thereafter, under the correct leadership of the party, the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people pressed on irresistibly and advanced victoriously. During the 12-year period from 1945 to 1956, we not only successively won splendid victories in the national liberation war against Japan and the people's liberation war, but also successfully founded the People's Republic of China and smoothly turned the new democratic revolution into the socialist revolution. We also gained great victories in restoring the national economy rapidly, carrying out socialist transformation and fulfilling the first 5-year plan ahead of schedule. We scored our success almost without any setbacks. Those sweeping victories were beyond the expectations of our enemies and ourselves. The Yanan period was the best period in our party's history.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation, our party held its 8th congress and Comrade Mao Zedong published his articles "On the 10 Major Relationships," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and so forth, pointing out the correct direction for overall socialist construction.

After entering the period of overall socialist construction, we thought that we would take a less roundabout course and pay lower tuition on account of our previous experience in revolution and the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. However, due to some subjective and objective reasons, things turned out just the opposite. During the latter half of the 1950's, we committed the mistakes of encouraging the tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely, setting unrealistic targets and issuing confused orders. Later we suffered from great calamities such as the 10 years of chaos and so forth. During the first 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," we failed to free ourselves from the influence of "leftist" mistakes and paced up and down on the road of advance. It was only after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in December 1978 that the party corrected the leftist mistakes in its work, brought order out of chaos, carried the revolutionary cause forward and brought its line, guiding principles and policies onto the course of Marxism. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has the same historical importance and role as the Zunyi meeting did during the democratic revolutionary period. The third plenary session is our party's great turning point in the socialist historical period.

II

What a great contribution the party Central Committee has made since the third plenary session! For instance, the party has fully affirmed the discussion of the criterion of truth. It has criticized and denounced the erroneous "two whatevers" concept and established the dialectical-materialist ideological line of proceeding from reality in all work, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice, thus smashing the mental shackles of modern blind faith imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period. It decided to shift the focus of the whole party's work to the four modernization campaign and established the political line of building China into a powerful, modernized socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization, thus effecting a historical change which should have been started over 20 years ago but was not, because of a host of reasons. It has solved many major problems left over from the past and redressed a large number of cases of injustice, thus arousing enthusiasm among cadres of all sectors and the people in general. It has established a correct organizational line, put forth the three criteria for selecting and promoting cadres, begun to abolish the existing lifelong tenure system for leading cadres and taken many measures to make the cadre corps revolutionized, professional, younger and more educated. It has stressed upholding the four basic principles and called for a new understanding of the condition of our country and proceeding with our modernization efforts on the basis of this condition. After proclaiming and implementing the principle of "readjusting, reforming, consolidating and improving," the party has further set forth the major principle of "further economic readjustment and greater political stability," thereby initially changing the situation of stagnation and chaos in the national economy caused by the 10-year catastrophe and solving the problems of imbalance in the national economy and irrational economic structure experienced over the past many years. The party has brought about the coexistence of diversified economic factors in the system of ownership of the means of production and different forms of management under the precondition that the public ownership system is absolutely predominant. The party has reaffirmed that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy and put into effect both regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism, but the planned economy is primary. The party has expanded the power of local government to make flexible decisions and the right of enterprises to make their own decisions, thereby initially changing the situation of the national economy being excessively controlled. In so doing, the party has accumulated precious experience beneficial for the overall reform of the economic management system in the future.

The party has formulated the two documents concerning agricultural and such policies as respecting the autonomy of production teams, instituting various production responsibility systems, raising the price for agricultural produce and sideline products, properly increasing the size of commune members' private plots, supporting household sideline occupations and opening up rural fairs, thereby bringing about a fundamental change in the countryside. The initiative and enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants have been aroused. The party has imported foreign capital and advanced technology in a planned way on the basis of independence and self-reliance, thus changing the closed-door situation which was in effect for a long time. The party has reaffirmed that science is a productive force, abolished the designation of "bourgeois intellectuals" and announced that the large number of intellectuals in our country are part of the working class. The party has earnestly promoted socialist democracy and gradually perfected the socialist legal system and reaffirmed the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," thus promoting the rapid growth and development in science, education, public health, physical education, culture and art. It has stressed upholding and improving the party's leadership and revived democratic centralism and the system of collective leadership. It has reestablished the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and set up the central Discipline Inspection Commission and formulated the "guiding principles for inner-party political life." After setting things straight and bringing order out of chaos, it has summed up the historical experience of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and comprehensively and correctly appraised the great historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. It will uphold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought as it did in the past and is still doing.

In merely a little more than 2 and 1/2 years, our country has made universally acknowledged remarkable progress on political, economic, ideological, cultural and educational, military, diplomatic and other fronts, thus bringing our country onto the course of rejuvenation and bringing about a vigorous situation. All this indicates that our current historical turn is good, steady and rapid.

Our party has achieved great success in merely a little more than 2 years. What has it depended upon? It has mainly depended upon the practice of "seeking truth from facts" the basic principle of Mao Zedong Thought. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has formulated its political, ideological and organizational lines and a series of important guiding principles and policies. All this means restoring Comrade Mao Zedong's correct viewpoints and completely and systematically studying and applying Mao Zedong Thought. Bringing order out of chaos means setting straight things which were confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and charting everything within the correct orbit of Mao Zedong Thought. The party Central Committee has also formulated a number of new and important guiding principles and policies in accordance with the basic principles of Mao Zedong Thought, that is, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and combining theory with practice and understanding the actual conditions of our country so that Mao Zedong Thought further develops under the new historical conditions.

III

As people have pointed out, very often historical events do bear a striking similarity. After comparing the period since the third plenary session with the Yanan period, we found out: After suffering setbacks, committing mistakes and overcoming tremendous difficulties in those two periods, our party conscientiously summed up experience and combined the theories of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, thus formulating correct theories, line, guiding principles and policies. During those two periods, our party correctly understood and adhered to the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought and created a political situation in which there was both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

It is safe to say that the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is another extremely good period in the development of the party's history, which can be favorably compared with the Yanan period.

Of course, we still face a lot of difficulties, including those left over from the past and the new ones occurring under the new historical conditions. Ours is a big country with a vast population and backward economy. It is not easy to realize the four modernizations and protracted and strenuous efforts are needed. Actually, we also encountered enormous difficulties during the Yanan period. At that time, the Japanese imperialists mopped us up and the diehards of the Kuomintang blockaded us. Inside the party, leftist ideology still fettered a large number of party members and unhealthy tendencies such as subjectivism, sectarianism and party jargon were still doing mischief. However, thanks to the correct ideology and line, these difficulties never crushed us. On the contrary, our party became more staunch and mature after overcoming these difficulties. This is why we say: "Hard and bitter struggle has toughened us." Things are the same nowadays. Difficulties can never cow us because we are guided by the correct ideology and line. On the contrary, difficulties only impel us to solve more thoroughly a number of problems left over from the past. This is why we say: "Difficulties help us make our country strong." After arriving in northern Shaanxi upon completion of the Long March, the number of the Red Army dropped from 300,000 to less than 30,000. However, Comrade Mao Zedong said that the Red Army had become more powerful and its quality had been improved because it was guided by the correct line. All this tells us: Whether the state of the party is good or bad within a certain period of time is not decided by the difficulties it encounters but by its ability to combine the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the revolution and the line and policies it is following. This was why we said that the Yanan period was the best period in our party's history. This is also why we stress that the period since the third plenary session is another good period in our party's history. The line, guiding principles and policies on the socialist construction of the new period formulated by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session and a number of important contributions made by the central authorities show that our party has begun to understand the national condition of modern China, and is once again combining Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the specific practice of the modernization of China and is embarking on the road of socialist modernization. Of course, our understanding of the national condition should be deepened and the party's line and policies should be further perfected. Comrades working in localities should know further the conditions of their provinces, prefectures and counties. Only thus can they combine the line, guiding principles and policies formulated by the central authorities with the actual conditions of their provinces, prefectures and counties. Only thus can they implement the line, guiding principles and policies in a correct way. As long as we follow the correct line and have the correct guiding thought, our cause will develop smoothly and our problems and difficulties will be solved one after another.

The following phenomenon often occurs in history: When we are progressing smoothly, we often fail to discern difficulties and latent danger; after we have suffered difficulties and setbacks or when the difficulties and defects have not yet been completely eliminated or remedied, we often fail to see the bright future of further advance. We are now solving a succession of problems left over from history. The more we solve the less there is left. We are now eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The more we eliminate, the less there is left. After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin said: "The most important thing is that the solid ice has been crushed, the navigational course charted and the path blazed." ("Selected Works of Lenin, vol 4, p 570)

It is proper to use the above-quoted remarks to evaluate our work since the third plenary session. Now, "spring has returned" to the divine land [poetic name for China]. Although the remaining cold of winter still lingers it cannot block the east wind, fragrant plums and sprouting willows. The Yanan period brought about a decade of prosperous development. A period of prosperous socialist construction is likewise bound to occur in the near future.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES 1980 MONETARY STATISTICS

OW030144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--By the end of 1980, China had a gold reserve of 12.8 million troy ounces and a foreign exchange reserve of \$2,262 million, according to the monetary statistics released by the People's Bank of China here today. At the end of 1980, the renminbi (Chinese currency) exchange rate for special drawing rights (SDR) was 1.9517 yuan (renminbi) per SDR, and the exchange rates for the U.S. dollar were 1.5303 yuan (renminbi) per dollar (year end rate) and 1.4984 yuan (renminbi) per dollar (average rate for the year).

Total loanable funds at the end of 1980 were 262,426 million yuan (renminbi) in the aggregate which were composed of the following:

Deposits by enterprises, the treasury, capital construction funds, deposits by government departments and organizations and savings deposits by urban and rural residents totalled 165,864 million yuan (renminbi); deposits by international monetary institutions amounted to 3,427 million yuan (renminbi); currency in circulation 34,620 million yuan (renminbi); the bank's own working capital 47,733 million yuan (renminbi); the bank's 1980 surplus 2,719 million yuan (renminbi) and other items 8,063 million yuan (renminbi).

Total bank loans at the end of 1980 came to 262,426 million yuan (renminbi) in the aggregate which were composed of:

Loans to industrial production enterprises, to industrial supply and marketing enterprises and to material supply departments, commercial loans, short and medium term loans for buying equipment, industrial and commercial loans to collective and individual enterprises in the city and countryside, loans for down-payments, loans to state farms and loans to communes and production brigades in the countryside totalled 241,430 million yuan (renminbi); gold purchases 1,216 million yuan (renminbi); foreign exchange purchases 847 million yuan minus (renminbi); balances with the international monetary fund 3,604 million yuan (renminbi); and money advanced to the Ministry of Finance 17,023 million yuan (renminbi).

At the end of 1980, total deposits taken in and total loans granted by the rural credit cooperatives were as follows:

Deposits by communes and production brigades, deposits by their enterprises, deposits by commune members and other deposits totalled 27,234 million yuan (renminbi); loans to communes and brigades for agricultural production, loans to commune and brigade-run enterprises and loans to individual commune members totalled 8,164 million yuan (renminbi).

Bank President Statistics

OW030154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--"The periodic publication of monetary statistics, as beginning from this year, is a step aiming at strengthening economic management and monetary control," Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, told XINHUA this morning.

"The figures for 1980 that have just been published reflect China's monetary situation as well as the overall situation of China's national economy," he pointed out.

This is the first time China has made public its monetary statistics since the founding of the People's Republic.

The substantial increase in savings deposits, the bank president pointed out, shows that the economic policies pursued since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1978 have boosted production and raised the incomes of the people. The total savings deposits by urban and rural residents in 1980 were 11,850 million yuan (renminbi) up on 1979, or a 42.2 percent increase. By the end of 1980, savings deposits across the country had come close to 40,000 million yuan (renminbi), accounting for 24 percent of total deposits. This has an important bearing on keeping the bank loans and loanable funds in balance and mopping up the potential purchasing power, the president noted.

The loan figures show that the bank has implemented the government policy of giving priority to the light and textile industries, he added. As compared with the 1979 figures, bank loans granted to the light and textile industries to provide working capital increased by 33.5 percent in 1980, while loans to heavy industries increased by 14.1 percent only.

Previously the bank lent working capital only to enterprises engaged in production and marketing. It now also grants medium and short term loans within limits and under certain conditions to enterprises for buying and upgrading equipment, thus extending the sphere in which the bank plays its role. By the end of 1980, loans of this kind had been 4,760 million yuan up on 1979. These loans have been used by the light and textile industries to produce more daily consumer goods, by old enterprises to tap production potential and carry out technical innovations, and by collective and commercial enterprises and service trades to their advantage.

The president said that the currency in circulation has increased a bit too fast in the past few years. China's total industrial output value in 1980 increased by 8.7 percent compared with that of 1979, and its total retail sales value by 18.9 percent, while the currency in circulation increased by 29.3 percent.

With growing production and marketing and increasing incomes of the people, currency in circulation needs to increase in the right proportion, he said. However, he admitted, a substantial part of the increase was caused by money advanced to the Ministry of Finance to cover the budget deficits. In 1979, the Ministry of Finance overdraw 9,023 million yuan (renminbi) from the bank and in 1980 it once again borrowed 8,000 million yuan from the bank. This reflects the disproportionate growth between the different sectors of the economy over the long years, he said.

He noted that in order to remedy this state of affairs, the State Council made decisions early this year to tighten credit control and strictly restrain note issue. Since then, initial good results have been achieved.

When asked about the basis on which the exchange rates between the Chinese currency and foreign currencies are worked out, the president said that they are set in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance, the principle of equality and mutual benefit in international economic exchanges, and in accordance with the economic and monetary policies of the government, as well as by taking into consideration the fluctuations of the exchange rates in capitalist countries.

Specifically, he said, we choose a basket of major convertible foreign currencies weighted by their importance in China's international economic exchanges and the trends of their strength, and adjust our exchange rates accordingly.

Among the published figures, the "balances with us by international monetary institutions" refer to the deposits placed at the People's Bank of China by the two international monetary institutions, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, explained the president.

Beginning this year the bank will publish monetary statistics in its publication BANKING IN CHINA once a quarter, and then once a month when conditions permit. As for the figures prior to 1980, they will be made public after a period of preparations, he said.

The president believed that the publication of China's monetary statistics will contribute to a better knowledge of China's economic and monetary situation by foreign countries and promote the development of our economic exchanges and cooperation with them.

TELEGRAMS WRITTEN BY MAO ZEDONG IN 1937 PUBLISHED

OW060718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Five previously unpublished telegrams written by Mao Zedong, late chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, 42 [number as received] years ago were made public here today.

The telegrams discussing guerrilla warfare were sent to leaders of the Red Army in September 1937 during the early period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted at the recent Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, says: "During the war of resistance, the ruling clique of the Kuomintang continued to oppose the Communist Party and the people and was passive in resisting Japan. As a result, the Kuomintang suffered defeat after defeat in front operations against the Japanese invaders. Our party persevered in the policy of maintaining its independence and initiative within the united front, closely relied on the masses of the people, conducted guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines and set up many anti-Japanese base areas. The Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army--the reorganized Red Army--grew rapidly and became the mainstay in the war of resistance....Consequently, the Chinese people were able to hold out in the war for eight long years."

The telegrams, which have to do with this period, show how Mao Zedong defined the principle of guerrilla warfare at the beginning of the anti-Japanese war.

In two telegrams to Peng Dehuai dispatched on September 12 and 21, 1937, Mao Zedong explained the basic principles of independent guerrilla warfare in the mountains. He said the Red Army "has the freedom to deploy forces in line with actual conditions" and the "freedom to mobilize the masses, to establish base areas and organize a volunteer army." "It is imperative to stick to the principle of getting close to the mountains and of avoiding tough battles."

He said the Red Army "has a method which it is adept at, that is, using the tactics of really independent guerrilla warfare in the mountains (as opposed to mobile warfare)."

To follow such a principle, he said, "it is necessary strategically to deploy strong forces on the enemy's flanks, give priority to creating base areas and mobilizing the masses, and disperse the forces rather than concentrate them in battle." He noted that the decisive method of conquering the enemy was dispersing the troops to work among the masses.

In a telegram on September 17, 1937, to Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, Ren Bishi, Lin Biao, Nie Rongzhen, He Long, Xiao Ke, Liu Bocheng and Xu Xiangqian, Mao Zedong analyzed the strategy of the Japanese invaders in attacking north China, and proposed the strategic dispositions of the Red Army.

In a telegram on September 25 of the same year, addressed to Zhou Enlai to be forwarded to Liu Shaoqi, Yang Shangkun and Zhu Rui and told to Zhu De, Peng Dehuai and Ren Bishi, Mao Zedong said the work in the whole of north China should take guerrilla warfare as its sole orientation.

A telegram to Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Peng Dehuai and Ren Bishi on September 29, 1937, said that in the present critical situation in North China the Red Army should adhere to the principle of guerrilla warfare. "The fundamental policy is to win over the masses and organize guerrilla warfare of the masses," he said.

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ANHUI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON IMPLEMENTING CCP RESOLUTION

OW050031 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 July carries a report on an ANHUI RIBAO 3 July p 1 editorial entitled "It Is an Important Political Task To Study Well and Implement the Resolution."

According to the radio, the editorial stresses the significance of the sixth plenary session resolution and expresses the full support of people in Anhui for it. The editorial says that party committees throughout the province must see to it that all party members and comrades fully understand the importance of studying the resolution and pursue this study strictly in accordance with arrangements drawn up by higher levels. The editorial also says, according to the report, that leading cadres, in particular leading cadres at and above county level, must study the resolution well, emphasizing understanding its guiding concepts.

The editorial, according to the radio, urges: "Positive education should be stressed in the course of study. The resolution is a formal document unanimously passed by the CCP Central Committee's plenary session. Chiefly, we should strive to understand the essence and the tremendous significance of this resolution through study, sharpening our understanding ideologically and we should implement the resolution. Therefore, in the course of study, leading comrades should pay attention to positive guidance and principal problems. In treating problems left from history, we should follow the principle of preferring an informal manner over a strict one and avoid entanglements in minor peripheral issues. Regarding the mistakes mentioned in the resolution, we should not try to worm out who at which level was to blame. We should unify our thoughts according to the final conclusion of the resolution."

After giving guidance on methods of organizing study, the editorial concludes, according to the report: "We should resolutely respond to the call of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally still closer round the party Central Committee, go on working in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, resolutely overcome all difficulties, concentrate on the future, devote ourselves to construction and to studying and solving new problems, do our work well in all fields in our province and work hard to gradually make China a modern and powerful socialist country which is prosperous, highly democratic and culturally advanced."

ANHUI HOLDS CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW040157 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] According to a station report, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee held a solemn meeting this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. The meeting was held at the Jianghuai theater.

The leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee attended the meeting. Also attending were responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Hefei Municipal People's Government; the responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial Military District and the military academies in Hefei; the responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal federations of trade unions, associations of poor and lower middle peasants, women's federations, and CYL organizations as well as other provincial and municipal organizations; the representatives of retired Old Red Army fighters and cadres and party members; and the representatives of combat heroes and model workers and outstanding party members from all walks of life.

Seated at the meeting today were party and government leaders at the provincial and municipal levels, the responsible comrades of the various departments concerned and the representatives of well-known personages and people from various fields of endeavor, some 1,300 people in all.

At 1240 pm, Comrade Lan Gatning, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, announced the opening of the meeting. Those attending watched a live television relay of the rally held in Beijing to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and earnestly listened to Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. After the Beijing rally ended, Comrade Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee delivered a speech.

He said: We fully support the resolution adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the nation and the election of Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman of the CCP Central Committee. We fully support the important speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang today. This sixth plenary session plays a significant role in reelecting the principal leading members of the central authorities and electing new ones, in strengthening the Central Committee's collective leadership and unity on the basis of Marxism and in ensuring the full implementation of the party's correct line and policies formulated since the third plenary session.

He added: Our present task is to organize the whole party and the broad masses in conscientiously studying the communique issued by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, its resolution, as well as Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report. By studying these, we will be able to unify our thinking, review our party's glorious course of development and its tremendous achievements, understand the great task of the party during the new historical period and our responsibilities, strengthen our confidence, activate our revolutionary spirit and inspire ourselves to work hard for the party and the people.

1. In studying, we must pay attention to key issues and deepen our understanding. We should avoid squabbling endlessly over past grudges. Most important of all, we must fully realize Comrade Mao Zedong's status in history and the role of Mao Zedong Thought as a guiding thought so as to raise our consciousness in promoting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

2. It is necessary to use the guidelines laid down at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as a strong motive force in carrying out our present work well and further developing the fine political and economic situation. In agriculture, we must develop science and technology and a diversified economy after solving problems on policy and on responsibility systems. We must also set up various responsibility systems in the fields of industry and commerce just as we do in the field of agriculture; rapidly change the situation with everyone "eating from the same pot and taking more than they need"; vigorously whip up the workers' enthusiasm; and pay full attention to production and ideological work.

3. Efforts must be made to strengthen and improve party leadership and do a good job in building the party.

4. We must unite as one and look ahead; resolutely maintain uniformity with the party Central Committee politically; consciously adhere to the four basic principles; and overcome and guard against left as well as left erroneous thinking.

The leading party and government comrades in Anhui and Hefei and the representatives of well-known personages and people from all walks of life attending today's meeting included Gu Zhuoxin, Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, Yang Weiping, Lan Gatning (Liu Lianming), Yu Guang Mao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Zhao Minxue, (Li Guangtao), (Xia Deyi), Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Yang Jike, Guotixiang, Meng Fulin, (Li Qingquan), (Wu Yanqiu), Wang Zenong, (Zhang Qikun), Sun Youqiao and Pan Ezhang.

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES CCP RESOLUTION

OW042323 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 July carries a report on how leading cadres and members of the CCP Committee of the Anhui Provincial Military District command studied the communique and resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the CCP's 11th Central Committee as well as Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech.

Describing the conscientious study of these documents, the report says that Yu Guangmao, district commander, and Liu Yaqzong, political commissar, studied these documents word by word, sentence by sentence, hailing them as the basis for unifying the thoughts of the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

The radio's report says: (Gao Langping), deputy commander of this military district, said after studying the documents that regardless of all new weaponry and new types of war, Chairman Mao's concept of a people's war and his whole set of strategic policies and principles are still the magic weapon to overwhelm the enemy.

According to the report, in addition to taking the lead in studying these documents, members of the CCP Committee and other leading cadres in this military district discussed how to help subordinate and militia units study them prior to issuing a circular to the units specifying study methods and mentioning in particular that cadres at and above regimental level should study these documents intensively.

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT SUPPORTS PLENARY SESSION

OW030829 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 July, the vast number of commanders and fighters of the Anhui Provincial Military District held a grand rally with great jubilance to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party and hail the successful convening of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Over 1,000 cadres and fighters of the leading organizations of the provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Hefei attended the rally. The rally first listened to Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech delivered at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing.

On behalf of the provincial Military District Party Committee, Comrade (Zhang Linyan), deputy political commissar of the provincial Military District, spoke at the rally. He said: The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was another conference of important significance in the history of our party. It was a milestone for the Chinese people in eliminating chaos, restoring order, carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging into the future. We resolutely support the communique of the plenary session, the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's republic approved at the plenary session and the election of the key leading members of the party Central Committee.

ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING ON CCP FOUNDING

OW040624 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 2 July, the Anhui provincial committee of the CPPCC and the United Front Work Department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee jointly held a discussion meeting of various democratic parties and personages from various circles to warmly hail the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the victorious convention of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Zhu Nong, director of the United Front Work Department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and secretary-general of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the discussion meeting. Attending were (Qin Guangyu), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, and deputy secretaries general of the provincial CPPCC committee (Ye Ping), (Xie Guanghui), (Ye Duqing) and (Liu Yiping).

Those comrades who spoke at the discussion meeting unanimously supported the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the resolution on certain historical problems of the party since the founding of the republic, the election of principal leaders of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang's assuming of office as chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Hu Yaobang's important speech at the meeting in Beijing celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP.

Everyone maintained the resolution on certain historical problems of the party is a dialectical and historical materialist document as well as an important and genuine Marxist-Leninist document. They maintained that the resolution's views on the historical position of great leader Chairman Mao in the Chinese revolution and on the great guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought are entirely correct and agree with historical facts. They maintained that Chairman Mao was a great Marxist, and that Mao Zedong Thought was, is and will always be the guiding ideology for all our endeavors.

FUJIAN LEADERS ATTEND CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY RALLY

OW030*** Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Some 1,100 armymen and civilians from Fujian and Fuzhou attended a grand gathering at the provincial people's theater on the evening of 30 June to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP. Party, government and army leaders attending the gathering were Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren, (Wen) Xiushan), Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Baicui, Hou Linzhou, Ren Manjun, Wang Yan, Zhang Yi, Fu Kueiqing, Chu Yaohua, Zhang Xianyang, Shi Yichen, Liao Haiguang, Long Feihu, Song Weishi, Wang Zhi, (Zhao Huaqing), (Tao Punan), Lu Sheng, Zhang Huayu, He Yunfeng, Xia Jiaxiang, (Zhang Liqun), (Zhang Ding), Xiong Zhaoren, (Chen Jingsan), (Wu Ruigang), (Zhang Zongde), Li Guanghui, (Yue Jun), (Wang Yiqing), (Yan Hong), (He Qingyu), (Zhuang Zheng), (Lin Zongzhao), (Zhang Weisi), (Zhang Guishen), (Li Huaiyi), (Cai Yong), (Chen Xingchau), (Zhen Zhongwen), (Cao Haibing), (Ment Letian), Lu Haoran, Wei Jinshui, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu, Zuo Fengmei, (Xiao Jian), Yang Bu, (Liu Yi), (You Deqing) and (Si Li).

Comrade (Xiao Jian), acting secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, officiated at the meeting. Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Liao Haiguang, Standing Committee member of the Fuzhou PLA units' party committee and deputy political commissar, spoke.

After reviewing the party's glorious career and the great contribution by Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation to the victory of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Wu Hongxiang emphatically pointed out: The most important thing at present is to conscientiously study the communique of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China which was adopted by the plenary session, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the Beijing rally in celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP. All party members and cadres, leading cadres in particular, must diligently study these three documents. In the course of study, it is necessary to further raise the whole party's Marxist level and unify the thinking of the whole party, whole army and the people of the whole country on the basis of the resolution.

In his speech, Comrade Liao Haiguang looked back on our party's historical achievements in leading the revolution and construction in the past 60 years and the activities of the party and Comrade Mao Zedong in Fujian and Jiangxi. He also explained the great historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader and teacher, and Mao Zedong Thought in the revolution and construction in China.

After the meeting, the provincial singing and dancing troupe, (Qianfeng) singing and dancing troupe of the Fuzhou PLA units and the provincial arts college performed dancing and singing in praise of the party, Chairman Mao, Mao Zedong Thought and the motherland.

JIANGSU HOLDS SYMPOSIUM TO MARK CCP ANNIVERSARY

OW041415 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, in the afternoon of 3 July NPC deputies and members of the national CPPCC Committee who happened to be in Nanjing Municipality and Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress, members of the provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various democratic party organizations in the province and of the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen attended a symposium in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP.

Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also attended the symposium.

Many of the older people who were already in their 70's and had the experience of waging struggle together with the CCP excitedly and jubilantly hailed the glorious achievements of the party in the past six decades. They wholeheartedly praised the convocation of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the publication of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

They said: We are determined to cherish and follow the party and to work hard to fulfill the various targets and tasks put forward by the party.

The participants of the symposium unanimously praised the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's tremendous achievements. Some comrades said: The resolution points out that Chairman Mao's merits are primary and his errors secondary. This is an extremely correct conclusion. They expressed their determination to carry the cause pioneered by Chairman Mao and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation through to the end. They pledged to earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, carry out self-education and transformation and dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and to the reunification of the motherland.

Comrade Hui Yuyu delivered a speech at the end of the symposium. He called for efforts to earnestly study the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. He urged those attending the symposium to understand the guidelines laid down in these documents, sum up past experience and unify their thinking. He also called on them to work with one heart and one mind to promote the four modernizations, turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization and fulfill the task of reunifying the motherland.

NANJING PLA UNITS SUPPORT SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

OW030823 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On 1 July, the Nanjing PLA units party committee celebrated the party's 60th birthday by studying the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. Over the past few days, these veteran comrades, who fought north and south on many fronts under the party's leadership for dozens of years, have listened to broadcasts, watched television and read newspapers. They all have felt an upsurge of emotion.

Li Baoqi, director of the Political Department, excitedly said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was good in three aspects: First, the meeting went well. It was truly a milestone in eliminating chaos, restoring order, carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging into the future. Second, the resolution was well written. We may call it a concise history of the party. Third, the personnel matters were well arranged. The core of leadership of the party Central Committee was further strengthened.

Despite poor health, Deputy Commander Deng Yue participated in studying the documents and heartily rejoiced at the opening of the sixth plenary session.

At the end of the study, Guo Linxiang, first secretary of the Nanjing PLA units party committee, said: After studying the communique and the resolution, I feel that over the past 32 years our party's achievements have been great, its experience has been precious, its task has been difficult and its future is bright. The resolution approved at the plenary session and Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of founding of the party in Beijing are very rich in content. As far as a party member is concerned, they are very important teaching materials for party lectures. We must seriously study and digest them and absorb precious experience and draw lessons from them. We must rally still more closely around the party Central Committee and strive hard to build our army into a modern and powerful revolutionary one.

JIANGSU CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STUDYING DOCUMENTS

OW050515 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] On 4 July the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee issued a telephone circular to various prefectural, municipal and county party committees and party organizations of provincial level units, calling on the various localities and departments to effectively organize party members and cadres to study the communique and resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech and to promote penetrating and widespread education and propaganda among the masses.

The circular required that, while studying these documents, comrades should pay attention to understanding the great historical significance of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the guiding ideology of the resolution and the basic guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. It called on comrades to seriously read the documents, hold full discussions, deepen their understanding, unify their thinking, enhance their consciousness, unite, look forward and devote themselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations.

The circular also called on the various localities and departments to formulate study plans according to guidelines in the circular issued by the central organs.

The circular suggested that while organizing comrades to study the documents, party committees at all levels can also hold various forms of discussion meetings to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP and to exchange experiences in studying documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It further suggested that by means of discussion meetings, party committees can also widely propagate guidelines of the sixth plenary session, carry out animated and factual educational activities in loving the party, the motherland and socialism and promote mass activities in studying documents.

JIANGXI STUDIES CCP PLENUM DOCUMENTS, HU SPEECH

OW050528 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Report on circular issued by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee calling on all party organizations in Jiangxi to seriously study and publicize the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1 July Beijing rally--date of circular not given]

[Text] The circular says: The communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1 July rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of our party are very important historical documents. Party committees at all levels should organize serious study of them and carry out widespread and deepgoing propaganda and education on the documents among the people.

The circular sets the following demands:

1. Party committees at all levels should fully understand the significance of studying and publicizing the resolution. This is a document that applies Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism in correctly analyzing our party's important events in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, particularly the Great Cultural Revolution. It seeks truth from facts when it appraises the great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position in the Chinese revolution. It fully expounds the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding thought of our party. It affirms the correct line for building a modern, powerful socialist country, a line gradually formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and a line suitable for China's conditions. It further points out a direction in which our socialist cause and party work can continue to advance.

In his 1 July speech, Comrade Hu Yaobang recalled our party's brilliant struggles and clearly outlined our party's present tasks in a historically important period as we carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future. He also pointed out the orientation of the party's future efforts and set specific demands for party building.

To seriously study and publicize well the resolution, the communique and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech are of great immediate importance and of far-reaching historic significance to our efforts to sum up our party's historical experience, achieve unity in thinking among the whole party, the whole army and the people of various nationalities throughout China, set right various erroneous tendencies, firmly implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, unite in looking ahead and work hard with one heart and one mind to accomplish new historic tasks. Therefore, to organize and lead the study and propaganda well is an important political task of the party organizations at all levels in the province. All party organizations must firmly do this well.

2. It is necessary to organize the broad masses of party members and cadres to study conscientiously the resolution which is one of the central tasks of the whole party in the second half of 1981. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres at and above the county level, should seriously study it. The prefectoral and municipal party committees should gather the principal responsible comrades of county and district party committees in study sessions in the form of meetings. Study classes or other study sessions may be held successively for other cadres at and above the county level. A class should generally run from 10 to 15 days. Arrangements should also be made for study sessions for cadres at and above county level working in offices directly under the provincial authorities. Other cadres may study in successive groups or join half-day study classes for 20 to 30 days. Party members engaging in production at grassroots level enterprises and institutions and in the countryside may attend full-time, part-time or spare-time study classes for about 5 days.

While the resolution, the communique and the speech are to be studied at the same time, the resolution should be emphasized. First of all, a certain period should be set aside for carefully studying the texts of the documents in order to know the whole picture. Then, intensive study should be conducted chapter by chapter and paragraph by paragraph, with discussions held during the study. Finally, it is necessary to go deeper into major questions.

In studying, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. When different opinions arise during discussions, we should hold further discussions and help each other. We should convince others by reasoning and improve together in order to achieve unity of thought, solve problems, sum up our experiences, enhance our understanding and unite in looking ahead. Leading comrades or instructors of theoretical studies should give guidance lectures to help clarify confusions on some common theoretical and ideological questions. It is necessary to properly handle the relations between this study and other studies. Party schools at all levels and economic theory study classes for leading cadres at and above county level should first study the resolution. Units that study on Tuesdays and Fridays may postpone their theoretical studies for a period of time.

3. It is necessary to conduct widespread and fundamental propaganda and education among the masses. Party committees and propaganda departments at all levels should organize propagandists and use all propaganda media to publicize in a widespread and fundamental way the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and make them known to every family and individual. In addition to doing routine propaganda work well, the party organizations at all levels should go deep among grassroots units, make efforts to organize and train lecturers, divide up the work and assign a part to each lecturer or group of lecturers who will lecture to cadres and people. While organizing the cadres to study, the party committees of various counties, communes, urban districts and industrial and mining enterprises should begin to organize and train lecturers and propagandists. The leading cadres at all levels and the comrades from party schools and propaganda departments should give guidance lectures to the lecturers and propagandists to help them understand the content and guidelines of those documents and help them work out appropriate lecturing methods.

As the busy farming season and students' summer vacation are drawing near, all localities should proceed from reality to properly arrange the time and steps for the study and propaganda in consideration of the different audience and characteristics of urban areas, rural areas, industrial and mining districts and schools. They should strive to make the propaganda more effective and should not do hasty or formalistic work.

4. Party organizations at all levels should adhere to the guidelines of the circular issued by the party Central Committee and firmly strengthen leadership over study and propaganda work. They should see to it that proper arrangements are made for the study and propaganda; there will be inspections and summations of this work. They should know at all times ideological reactions and the questions raised during the study and give serious guidance. The prefectoral and municipal party committees should make timely reports to the provincial party committee on the status of their study and propaganda work.

SHANDONG PLA UNITS SUPPORT RESOLUTION, COMMUNIQUE

SK030603 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] In the past few days, commanders and fighters of the three PLA forces--ground, naval and air forces--stationed in our province heard on the radio and watched the television broadcast of the Beijing celebration rally observing the 60th anniversary of the CCP's founding and studies and discussed the communique and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the important speech given by Comrade Hu Yaobang. They were greatly inspired and educated. They unanimously expressed their firm support of the communique, the resolution and the elections of Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman of the Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee and of the newly elected Standing Committee of the party Central Committee. They pledged to rally more closely round the party Central Committee and contribute to building a modern revolutionary army.

While studying the resolution, leading comrades of the party committees of the Jinan PLA units and the Shandong Provincial Military District recalled their own experience and said: The resolution sums up in a scientific way all the major historical events that have taken place since the PRC's founding, clarifies right and wrong and enables us to have ideological criteria and a clear orientation for our future work.

SHANGHAI RALLY CELEBRATES CCP ANNIVERSARY

OW020859 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Station correspondent description of Shanghai 1 July rally marking the 60th CCP founding anniversary--live]

[Excerpts] The meeting place is decorated with elegance and simplicity. Over the rostrum is a huge streamer: "Meeting Celebrating the 60th CCP Founding Anniversary." At the center of the rostrum backdrop hangs a huge party emblem of a shining hammer and sickle flanked by "1921" and "1981" and six red flags on each side. The red flags symbolize the glorious course traversed by the CCP over 60 years. The rostrum is lined with evergreens and flowers that appear more vibrant in the radiance of the party emblem and red flags.

Nearly 1,000 people are gathered here to warmly celebrate the 60th CCP founding anniversary, including responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the PLA units stationed in Shanghai; leading comrades of departments, committees, offices, districts, counties and bureaus, institutes of higher learning, democratic parties and mass organizations; and representatives of old Red Army soldiers, old party members, combat heroes, model workers, shock troopers in the new Long March and "8 March" Red banner bearers; and representatives from all walks of life.

Present at the rostrum are responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC Committee Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua; and responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Shanghai He Yixiang, Zhang Chen, Shen Peihua, (Yu Shanfu), Han Decai, (Han Keming) and (Ran Hong).

Today's meeting is presided over by Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. Comrade Wang Daohan addresses the meeting:

Comrades, the great, glorious and correct CCP was founded 60 years ago. Today, the municipal CCP Committee has organized this grand meeting for the whole city to mark the 60th CCP founding anniversary and to listen to and watch a live broadcast and telecast of the rally in Beijing, which is sponsored by the CCP Central Committee to mark the occasion. Our main meeting place is located in the theater of the Shanghai exhibition hall.

Party committees and primary party committees in various districts, counties, bureaus, departments and offices concerned, PLA companies, enterprises, business units, schools, neighborhoods and grassroots level party organizations in rural communes and brigades are also holding separate meetings to listen to the live broadcast or view the telecast.

Our party and the state have now begun a great historical period of forging ahead from the past into the future. Under the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the whole party and people throughout the country have continuously won victories. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee ended triumphantly on 29 June. This was another meeting of great significance in the history of our party following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and a meeting for summing up experiences and closing ranks to press forward. This session will go down in history for fulfilling the historic mission of setting to rights those things that had been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of the party. We are excited and moved at this grand meeting.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee also approved unanimously the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. Applying Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the resolution correctly summed up the major historical events of the party in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, particularly the Great Cultural Revolution. It also scientifically analyzed the rights and wrongs in the party's guiding ideology during these events in the 32 years and analyzed the subjective factors and social causes that give rise to mistakes. The resolution realistically evaluated the historical role played by Chairman Mao Zedong, the great leader and teacher, in the Chinese revolution and fully elaborated the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. The resolution pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and of collective wisdom in the party. Mao Zedong Thought was formed and developed in the course of a historical revolution. It summed up the correct theories, principles and experiences of the Chinese revolution that have been verified by practice.

The resolution pointed out that, although Comrade Mao Zedong made serious mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution, in light of his entire life, his merits in the Chinese revolution far outweighed his mistakes. His merits were primary and his mistakes secondary. The resolution confirmed the correct path for building China into a modern and powerful socialist country, a path which has been gradually established since the third plenary session and which conformed to the realities in China. It further pointed out the orientation for the continued advance of our country's socialist cause and the work of our party. The resolution will exert great and far-reaching influence on unifying the thinking and understanding of the party, the army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country so that they will strive with one heart and one mind to carry out our new, historical task.

The plenary session held that the election and reelection of the principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee will play an important part in strengthening the Central Committee's collective leadership and unity on the basis of Marxism and ensuring the full implementation of the party's correct line and policies formulated since the third plenary session. The adoption of the resolution and the election and reelection of leading members of the CCP Central Committee is a major event in the political life of the party and the state. It is a big event in the history of the Marxist movement in China. It is an important hallmark symbolizing the reaching of fuller maturity by the party through 60 years of struggle.

The broad masses of party members and people in Shanghai heartily support the various decisions of the sixth plenary session and pledge to implement them with actual deeds. For 60 years, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and by relying on workers, peasants, intellectuals and people from all walks of life, the Shanghai party organization has waged an heroic, tenacious and most arduous revolutionary struggle and liberated Shanghai by working in coordination with the PLA, thus transforming and building the semi-colonial and semifeudal old Shanghai into a socialist new city. Looking back on the glorious fighting course and confronting the lofty goal of realizing socialist modernization, we must study seriously the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, to unite the ideology of the party along the line since the third plenary session and with the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session and to keep in line with the CCP Central Committee politically.

Let us raise aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee, uphold the four fundamental principles, restore and carry forward the revolutionary tradition and the fine style of work developed in the protracted revolutionary struggle and in construction and continue to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain. We must be resolute and surmount difficulties and make still greater contributions toward building China into a modern, powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization!

Let us now listen to the live broadcast and view the television cast from the national capital Beijing covering the meeting celebrating the 60th CCP founding anniversary organized by the CCP Central Committee.

Also attending today's meeting in Shanghai are Wang Jian, Yang Xinpei, Chen Zonglie, Li Gancheng, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Hu Ruohan, Zhou Gucheng, Li Peinan, Zhao Zukang, Pei Xianbai, Yang Di, Song Richang, Feng Depei, Jing Renqiu, Lu Yudao, Tan Jiazheng, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu, Xu Wensi, Tang Junyuan, and Qin Kun, chief of the Shanghai municipal procuratorate; and Yang Shi, vice president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court.

ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR SUPPORTS CCP RESOLUTION

OW041254 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] of circular issued by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee on 2 July 1981 on studying the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's 1 July speech]

[Text] The sixth plenary session of the CCP has concluded victoriously. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by this plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech delivered at the rally to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP have been made public. The important task for all party organizations throughout the province is to organize all party members and the broad masses to earnestly study the resolution and the speech raise the level of their awareness, strengthen unity, work with revolutionary drive and carry out their work well. It is for this reasons that this circular is hereby issued.

1. It should be fully realized that the resolution and the speech are both important documents of the party and that it is necessary to raise our consciousness in studying these documents. All party organizations should regard the study of these documents as a strong motive force in unifying the thinking in the whole party and in pushing forward our work in all fields. Efforts must be made to strengthen leadership, formulate plans for the study of such documents and make specific arrangements in this regard. It is also essential to sum up our fine experience and exert continuous efforts in studying.
2. In studying, it is necessary to set specific requirements. Through studying we must realize fully and reaffirm Comrade Mao Zedong's tremendous meritorious service as well as his role in history, and understand that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our party's guiding ideology. We must fully reaffirm our great achievements in the 32 years since the founding of the nation, boost our morale, strengthen our confidence, and even more consciously implement, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, our party's correct line, guidelines and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must be determined to overcome all difficulties, win new victories in developing the four modernizations program and party building, and unify the thinking of all party members and cadres on the basis of the abovementioned resolution and speech. We must work with one heart and one mind to look ahead, develop the four modernizations program, study the new situation, solve new problems and consciously improve party style, strictly observe party discipline, and restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions.
3. All party committees and government and mass organizations must concentrate their efforts in spending half a day for 20 to 30 days in studying the resolution and speech. They must carefully read each paragraph of the resolution and the speech, and carry out discussions in order to fully understand the essence of the documents. However, we must refrain from endlessly carrying out debates which stray from the subject. We must place emphasis on summing up our experience in forming unity to forge ahead. After studying the documents in a concentrated manner for a certain period, we must continue to study in close connection with our actual work. After studying the resolution and speech well, we must go on studying economic theories according to our original plan. All party schools and training classes for cadres must regard the study of the resolution and the speech as the main topic of their classes in lectures and in studying. All government organs and units should feel free to run study classes for the study of the resolution and the speech and for the training of backbone cadres for this particular purpose. In studying, emphasis must be placed on leading cadres at all levels, particularly those at and above the county level. While studying hard themselves, all leading cadres must go deep among cadres and the masses to give lectures and propagate their own experience in close connection with the actual situation, and help all the people understand the essence of those two documents.
4. Efforts must be made to extensively popularize the resolution and the speech among cadres and the broad masses, to help them understand the keypoints and the essence of the resolution and the speech and to carry out among the cadres and masses an education campaign on cherishing the motherland, the socialist system and the party and on advocating the four basic principles. We must also vigorously popularize the resolution and the speech among the students and other young people at and above the senior middle school levels so that the broad masses of young people will understand and correctly review the glorious fighting course traversed by the party over the past six decades since its founding, and realize that without the Communist Party, there will be no new China and that only socialism can save China.

At the same time, we must also combine our efforts to popularize the resolution and the speech with the campaign to develop the five stresses and four beauties and with the movement to learn from Lei Feng and foster the new workstyles which prevail at present.

5. Radio broadcast, television, publication, literary and art and other departments must adopt various forms to coordinate with the study and propagation of the resolution and the speech and carry out enthusiastic propaganda activities. Such propaganda activities must be carried out with a scientific approach, with a definite aim in mind and with great vigor.

6. In studying and propagating the documents, we must pay attention to the actual results and guard against formalism. We must answer questions and solve problems in the field of ideology and tackle major problems in our work in close connection with one's own thinking and with the actual situation in one's own department and area. In propaganda work, we should not be satisfied by just giving lectures according to the book and forgetting about everything once the reading is finished. Articles for the popularization of the resolution and the speech must be concise. They must be accurate and right to the point in answering questions and solving problems. We must not copy everything indiscriminately. In studying and carrying out discussions, we must do so with an open mind and speak the truth. We should not seize on other faults, slap labels on people and wield the big stick.

7. We should report in a timely manner to the party committee at the higher level the situation in studying and propagating those two documents and the major problems which have cropped up in the course of conducting discussions.

ZHEJIANG COMMENTARY SUPPORTS PLENARY SESSION

OW030853 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Station commentary: "Study Well the Documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Keep to the Party's Guiding Ideology"]

[Text] While we are warmly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, we recall the past eventful years, look forward to our great future and feel an upsurge of emotion. It was the party and Chairman Mao that led the people of all nationalities in the country in stepping into the breach as others fell, surmounting one difficulty after another, braving one danger after another and winning victories one after another. The CCP is the symbol of victories for the Chinese revolution and construction. It represents the supreme interests of the people of all nationalities in the country and is the core of China's leadership. Without the CCP there would be no new China. This is the Chinese people's common aspiration and the testimony of the history of the Chinese revolution.

The course of our struggle in the past 60 years has fully proved that the Chinese revolution and construction and Mao Zedong Thought are inseparable. In our party, it was Comrade Mao Zedong who integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese revolutionary practice best. For half a century Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation, undergoing the extreme hardships and difficulties of launching revolutionary struggle, formed Mao Zedong Thought, which is the correct theory and principle of the Chinese revolution and the summation of experience. The theories of Mao Zedong Thought on the new democratic revolution, on the socialist revolution and construction, on the building of a revolutionary army, on military strategy, on the strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle, on ideological and political work, on cultural work and on the building of the party have all added new and original ideas to the treasure house of Marxism. Mao Zedong Thought is a magic weapon for winning the victory of the Chinese revolution and a guide to socialist construction. Mao Zedong Thought has been and will remain the guiding ideology of our party. We must always keep to this guiding ideology.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has successfully ended. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China approved at the plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP have been made public. The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular calling for all party organizations, party members and cadres throughout the province to conscientiously study these two important documents. It is necessary to thoroughly understand the guidelines of the resolution and the speech and unite the thinking and actions of the vast number of party members and cadres in line with the resolution and the speech.

Let us respond to the plenary session's call, closely rally around the party Central Committee under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unite as one, surmount all difficulties and strive hard to make China a modern and powerful socialist country which is highly democratic and culturally advanced!

ZHEJIANG PLA UNIT CADRES STUDY CCP RESOLUTION

OW050601 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Cadres and fighters at the headquarters of a certain PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang have seriously studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Everyone maintained that the resolution's conclusions concerning the party's major historical events since the founding of the republic are correct and agree with the facts. Like the resolution adopted at the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, the current resolution will doubtlessly play a similarly important role in party history by guiding the successful realization of China's socialist modernization.

(Wang Yingping), headquarters chief of staff, and section chief (Li Zhimin) used their own experiences to emphatically point out the important role and historical positions of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution. They said that China's great achievements over the past 32 years are inseparable from the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, that Comrade Mao Zedong himself made the most outstanding contributions to Mao Zedong Thought, that although Comrade Mao Zedong committed serious mistakes in his latter years, his meritorious service was still outstanding, and that he was a great Marxist.

PLA EAST CHINA SEA FLEET SUPPORTS RESOLUTION

OW031059 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Members of the party committee of the navy's East China Sea Fleet have conscientiously studied the communique of the party's sixth plenary session and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the plenary session.

Xie Zhenghao, deputy commander and member of the Standing Committee of the party committee of the fleet, fought successively in northern and southern parts of the country in various wars. He held that the reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones at the sixth plenary session will play an important role in strengthening the collective leadership based on Marxism as well as unity in the central authorities and in guaranteeing the implementation of the line, principle and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Huang Zhongxue, a veteran Red Army man and deputy political commissar of the East China Sea Fleet, recalled his study of the resolution on certain historical questions adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee at the party school in Yanan and said excitedly: The resolution adopted at the plenary session presided over by Chairman Mao at that time had summarized the experiences and lessons in the party's history, corrected the leftist opportunist line advocated by Wang Ming, united the whole party, unified our thinking and laid down the foundation for gaining victory in the war of resistance against Japan as well as in China's war of liberation. The resolution adopted by the current sixth plenary session has the same historical significance as the resolution adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee. It is a great inspiration to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country because it has clearly pointed out the orientation of our advance.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PLA'S WU KEHUA HAILS HU SPEECH AT FORUM

HK030249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units CCP Committee and leading comrades of the units gathered together on the afternoon of 1 July to watch the television broadcast of the Beijing rally celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and to listen to Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech. Afterwards they held a forum.

Wu Kehua, second secretary of the CCP Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and commander, spoke at the forum. He said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech is vivid, lively, and comprehensive and profound in content. It has summed up the experiences and lessons of the party in the past 60 years and has also clearly defined the line, principles and policies for building and defending our socialist motherland with its high degree of democracy and civilization. It has pointed out our orientation for endeavor. This speech has given us great encouragement and filled us with confidence. We must respond to it with practical action, strive to do our work well and make great efforts to fulfill the party's tasks.

The comrades attending the forum unanimously held that Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech is a mobilization order issued to the whole party. They said: Under the Central Committee's correct leadership, we will work in concert and apply the revolutionary will of continuing to fight in spite of all setbacks to implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the six combat tasks put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

GUANGDONG CPPCC FORUM STUDIES CCP RESOLUTION

HK030128 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The provincial CPPCC, the democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and nonparty personages held a forum this morning at the CPPCC hall to study and discuss the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Hu Yaobang's important speech at Beijing's rally to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. The forum was presided over by Yin Linping, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC.

Attending the forum were: Duo Xingtai, Zhang Boquan, Zhou Zhifei, Lo Jin, Zen Tianjie, Wu Zhongxi, Guo Qiaolan, Chen Zhupei, Teng Yilin, Diao Zaofen, Zuo Hongtao, Li Boqiong, Li Jiezhi, Chen Yiben, Zhang Shiqian, Jiang Muo, Xiong Zhenpei, Zheng Jinyin and others. They spoke enthusiastically at the forum and expressed their wholehearted support for the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" passed by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech. They said that it is correct for the resolution to sum up the experience and lessons of the 32 years since the founding of the PRC and evaluate Chairman Mao's merits and mistakes from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and by the method of seeking truth from facts, and that they wholeheartedly support this resolution.

Patriotic personages from all walks of life were greatly inspired through the study of the communique of the sixth plenary session, the resolution and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech. They are determined to rally round the CCP and devote their lives to the four modernizations of the motherland with one heart and one mind.

GUANGXI REPORT ON STUDY OF SESSION DOCUMENTS

HK030118 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee issued on 1 July a notification on properly studying the documents of the sixth plenary session.

The notification said that in order to properly study the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and Hu Yaobang's speech made at the rally held to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, the following should be done:

1. Party organizations at all levels must take practical measures to organize the whole body of party members, cadres at various levels and the people of all nationalities of the country to penetratingly and seriously study well these three extremely important documents. In study, party members and leading cadres at various levels must play a leading and exemplary role.
2. On the basis of widely organizing study efforts, we may, with regional factors in mind, adopt various forms, such as holding study classes for party members and cadres to allow a penetrating and systematic study and to continuously deepen our understanding of the spirit and essence of the documents.
3. In study, we must closely link things with reality. Guided by the spirit of the documents, we must promptly solve various problems of ideological understanding and actual problems in work and production. We must strengthen party building, give full play to the exemplary role of party members, and take proper care of various immediate tasks. We must develop the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, making up our minds to overcome all difficulties and strive to build our country into a highly democratic and highly civilized powerful socialist country.

WUHAN PLA UNITS MARK CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW041205 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 July the Wuhan PLA units held a meeting to ceremoniously celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and the triumphant convocation of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Leading comrades attending the meeting were Yan Zheng, Kong Qingde, Lin Weixian, Wu Ruishan, Zhang Xiulong, (Wu Lanting), Xu Guofu, (Hou Rentao), Ye Ming, (Pan Jiao), Wang Qun, (Li Xuesheng), Pan Zhengwu, (He Yunhong), Lei Qiyun, Zhang Riqing, Wu Shian, (Zhou Zhigan), Zheng Zhishi and Xie Tangzhong.

Yan Zheng, secretary of the Wuhan PLA units CCP Committee and political commissar, made a report at the meeting. He said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is of great significance in the history of the party. The communique and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China issued by the plenary session are documents of paramount importance. These documents are effective weapons for unifying the ideology of the whole party, the whole army and all Chinese people. They are a strong motive force for mobilizing all the people to work wholeheartedly to advance socialist modernization. The personnel changes, made in accordance with the party's democratic procedures, fully accord with the aspirations of the people and are boosting the army's morale. The personnel changes also tally with objective historical development. We must unwaveringly adhere to the four basic principles and uphold the party's absolute leadership over the army.

On the morning of 30 June the air force of the Wuhan PLA units held a ceremonious meeting to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Leading comrades of the air force attending the meeting were (Li Yongtai), (Liao Guixian), (Fang Huai), (Wu Changyou), (Li Shengcui), (Wei Jinglian), (Tan Youfu), (Wu Kai) and (Shi Jieru).

(Liao Guixian) political commissar of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, gave a report at the meeting. In his report, he cited his personal experience to emphasize that without the Communist Party, without Chairman Mao and without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no new China.

HUBEI PROVINCE MARKS CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW040823 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 July, some 1,700 persons ceremoniously held a meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP at the (Hongshan) auditorium in Wuchang. They included the leading comrades of party, government and army organizations, and representatives of various circles, model workers and advanced workers in Hubei Province and Wuhan Municipality.

At 1500, the participants first listened to a live broadcast of the Beijing rally, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. They were greatly elated by the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and warmly applauded it. Then, Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee.

He said: We must seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech. We resolutely support all the resolutions and documents adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We should conscientiously study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and have a profound understanding of its essence. We resolutely support the principal leading members of the party Central Committee elected by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We resolutely support Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman of the Central Committee, Comrade Zhao Ziyang and Comrade Hua Guofeng as vice chairmen of the Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, and Comrade Xi Zhongxun as secretary of the central Secretariat. We are determined to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee and celebrate the party's 60th birthday with deeds and actions.

Present at today's meeting were responsible persons of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government, CPPCC Committee and Military District; and responsible persons of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee. They included Han Ningfu, Xu Daoqi, Wang Ping, Yan Zhonglin, Li Wei, Xue Tan, (Wang Shuchang), Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Ma Xueli, Shi Chuan, Xia Shihou, Liu Huinong, Chen Ming, (Li Zhi), Tian Ying, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen. Hu Jinkui, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe, Jiang Zhonghua, Wang Hangzhang, Lin Shaonian, (Chu Chuanyu), (Li Weihua), (Liu Jisun), Huang Hongru, Sun Yaohua, Gao Shangyin, Zhang Wencai, Wang Zhizhuo, Bu Shengguang, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jianbiao, Feng Xiuji, Xie Yujin, Liang Zhiyan, (Qu Juefei), (Jin Fu), (Ni Zhi), (Meng Xiaopeng), and Wang Jie.

HUBEI PREFECTURE MEETINGS MARK CCP FOUNDING

OW041122 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 July, Jinzhou, Xianning, Huanggang, Yunyang, Xiangyang, Enshi, Yichang and Xiaogang Prefectures separately held meetings to ceremoniously celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. The meetings were attended by the various prefectures' party, government and military leading comrades, prefectoral cadres and representatives of various circles.

The meetings held in the various prefectures listened to the important speech delivered by Chairman Hu Yaobang at the Beijing rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. After listening to Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech, everyone realized that without the Communist Party there would be no new China. On behalf of the prefectoral CCP committees, the responsible comrades of the various prefectures expressed firm support for the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

After listening to Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech, the Xiangyang Prefectural CCP Committee held a meeting for the veteran cadres. The meeting called on the veteran cadres to pass on their experience, give help and set examples in training and promoting the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres.

It also called on them to carry forward our cause from generation to generation.

HUNAN RIBAO EDITORIAL LAUDS CCP RESOLUTION

OW060412 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 5 July editorial: "Study the Resolution, Unify our Thinking, Unite and Advance"]

[Text] The editorial says: In the past few days, cities and villages throughout the province have been permeated with a festive atmosphere. Imbued with profound feelings of love and respect for the party, the broad masses of Communist Party members and ordinary people have celebrated the 60th founding anniversary of the party and the great victory of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The editorial says: In party history the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was another meeting of great significance after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It was a meeting to sum up experiences, unite and march forward. The meeting accomplished two important tasks: one was to discuss and adopt the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and the other was to elect new and additional members of the principal leaders of the party Central Committee. This indicates that our party has accomplished the historical task of bringing order out of chaos in the guiding principle, demonstrates the further strengthening of the collective leadership and unity of the party Central Committee on the basis of Marxism, and reflects the growth and flourishing of our undertaking. We heartily support and approve of these two tasks that fulfill the common aspirations of the party and people and heighten our morale.

The editorial points out: One of the central tasks facing us now and for some time to come is to diligently study the resolution. Party organizations at various levels must regard the leading and organizing of the study of the resolution as an important task. In the course of study, it is necessary to unify the thinking of all party members, cadres and ordinary people on the basis of the fundamental conclusion drawn by the resolution and apply the invaluable historical experiences summed up in the resolution in various practical fields of work in order to strive to build China into a modern, highly democratic and cultured socialist power with one heart and one mind. This is the primary purpose of adopting the resolution, as well as the fundamental requirement for studying it.

The editorial says: The resolution covers a wide and extensive range of questions. We must not only read it over systematically in order to understand it comprehensively, but also study it intensively in order to grasp its main points and basic guidelines.

What are the main points of the resolution? The editorial says: It can be summarized into three central topics--correctly recognize Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and Mao Zedong Thought, realistically assess the rights, wrongs, merits and demerits in the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC, and unite and look forward.

The editorial stresses: In studying the resolution, it is necessary to continuously deepen our understanding of the resolution in close connection with the realities of thought. It is the duty of every Communist Party member to raise this understanding in implementing the party's resolution. In the past we have had different, and even erroneous, views on certain questions in party history. Let bygones be bygones. Now that the resolution has been made public, we must unify our thoughts on the basis of the resolution and must not take the resolution out of context to suit our needs, much less spread views opposing the resolution among the masses of people.

In conclusion, the editorial says: We now face arduous tasks on all fronts. Party committees at various levels must make appropriate arrangements for studying the resolution and, studying the resolution while working, inspire revolutionary enthusiasm and strive to do a better job in agricultural and industrial production for the second half of 1981, in work in all fields and in the building of spiritual civilization in order to win more and greater victories.

XIZANG RIBAO URGES STUDY OF PLENUM DOCUMENTS

HK040307 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Report on 3 Jul XIZANG RIBAO editorial: "Seriously Study the Brilliant Document of the Sixth Plenary Session"]

[Text] The editorial says: The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, which was unanimously adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, is one of the most important and comprehensive historical documents in the history of our party. It is bound to have a great and far reaching influence on uniting the ideological understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the whole country to work in concert to strive to fulfill the new historic tasks. Seriously studying the brilliant documents of the sixth plenary session is one of the central tasks for the whole party in the second half of the year. The party committees at all levels must thoroughly grasp this.

At present the party organizations at all levels in Xizang must immediately launch and organize the cadres, party members and the masses to seriously study the resolution and communique of the 6th plenary session and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang given at the rally celebrating the 60th anniversary of the CCP. By seriously studying the brilliant documents of the sixth plenary session, we should unify our understanding of the historical experiences of the 32 years since the founding of the state, of Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history and of Comrade Mao Zedong, of the party's correct line, principles and politics laid down since the third plenary session, and of the great importance of upholding the four basic principles. By studying, we should unite the thinking of the cadres, party members and masses with the basic conclusions of the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session, and guide everyone to unite as one, look ahead, and work in concert to promote the four modernizations.

Leading cadres at all levels, especially at and above county level, must take the lead in studying the resolution. Party members should play a vanguard and model role in study.

To study well the brilliant documents of the sixth plenary session, it is also necessary to carry forward the study style of linking theory with reality. The six aspects and three basic points of Mao Zedong Thought expounded on in the resolution are the theoretical encapsulation of the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought and also an all-round historical summation of the experiences in China's revolution. We must link our studies with recalling the long course and the tortuous road of the Chinese revolution, and thus profoundly appreciate the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought and fully understand the great importance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology.

The resolution expounds on the 10 basic experiences in building socialism in China. This is a scientific summation of work in the 32 years since the founding of the state. In study, we must seriously deepen our understanding of the correct road for building socialism in China, and enhance spontaneity to carry out the party's correct line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. In connection with history since the peaceful liberation of Xizang 30 years ago, we should gain still greater understanding of the correctness of the Central Committee's principles and policies for Xizang and insure that socialist construction in Xizang will advance still more healthily along the correct road. We should also clarify certain muddled ideas by linking our study with realities in work and ideology.

The editorial says: The party organizations at all levels must also adopt a number of effective measures in order to study well the brilliant documents of the sixth plenary session. Party organizations at all levels and the party members must vigorously publicize the major significance of the sixth plenary session and the brilliant documents adopted by the session. It is necessary to make full use of all propaganda media to conduct extensive and deepgoing propaganda and education for the masses, to ensure that everyone knows about the documents and that they go deep into people's hearts, and to turn them into motive force for promoting future work.

The editorial says in conclusion: We believe that by studying the brilliant documents of the sixth plenary session, the level of politics, ideology and theory of the cadres, party members and masses throughout the region will be greatly enhanced, the political situation of stability and unity in the region will be further promoted and the people's confidence and resolve in the socialist cause will be further aroused. We must hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unite still more closely around the Central Committee, work in concert, march in step, overcome all difficulties, and advance with boldness to build a united, affluent and civilized new Xizang.

XIZANG AIR FORCE PERSONNEL STUDY PARTY COMMUNIQUE

HK030132 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Commanders and fighters of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Xizang are conscientiously studying the communique on the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and are determined to accomplish the tasks put forth by the 6th plenary session. [Passage indistinct]. Comrade (Su Jingwu), party secretary of a certain unit said with full revolutionary pride and enthusiasm: The sixth plenary session is another session of great historic significance since the third plenary session [passage indistinct]. It has further pointed out the orientation for the progress of socialist construction. It has also demonstrated the great unity of our party, which ensures the success of our proletarian revolutionary cause [passage indistinct]. Officers and men are holding meetings or forums to discuss the communique. They have resolved to resolutely respond to the calls put forth by the sixth plenary session and rally round the party Central Committee more closely under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. They are also determined to carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and strive to build China into a powerful, modernized socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON STUDYING PARTY DOCUMENTS

HK030203 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 1 July, calling on party committees at all levels to integrate seriously the studying of the resolution with study of the communique of the sixth plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the Beijing rally celebrating the party's 60th anniversary, and with study and implementation of the documents of last December's central work conference. They must regard this study as the chief content of political study in the second half of this year and as an item of basic construction for unifying the ideology of the whole party. This study must be grasped firmly and well from beginning to end. The circular put forward the following three specific demands on how to study the resolution well:

1. It is necessary to organize the party members and cadres to seriously study the whole contents of the resolution and of relevant documents, and to completely understand the spirit and true nature of the documents. On this basis, we must stress the solution of the following problems:

A. We must establish Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position in the whole party, correctly understand the great contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong to our country's revolution and understand that Comrade Mao Zedong's merits are primary and his shortcomings and mistakes secondary. We must correctly understand that Mao Zedong Thought is the scientific guiding ideology which has been proven by practice as suited to the Chinese situation. That Mao Zedong Thought became the party's guiding ideology was the inevitable result of the development of history. It is a product and fact of history.

By studying the resolution, we must further master the principles of Mao Zedong Thought, establish firm belief in Mao Zedong Thought, and clearly understand that in the past, now and in the future, we must always hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought to ensure that our socialist cause will continue to forge ahead along the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

B. We must have an all-round understanding of the historical process of the 32 years since the founding of the state. We must in particular clearly understand that the major achievements we have scored in socialist revolution and construction have already laid the necessary material and technical foundation for carrying out the four modernizations now, trained backbone forces for economic and cultural construction throughout the country and accumulated important work experiences. We should thus strengthen our confidence in advancing.

C. On the basis of upholding the four basic principles, we must in connection with reality seriously study and appreciate the historical experiences summed up in the resolution, enhance our ideological and theoretical levels, strengthen our concept of policy, carry forward the party's fine traditions and workstyle, unite still more closely around the Central Committee, resolutely carry out the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and make our own positive contributions to gradually building China into a modern powerful socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and to fulfilling all the current tasks.

2. All units must pay attention to the following two points when organizing the party members, cadres and masses to study the resolution:

A. We should follow the principle of dealing in a general instead of a detailed way with historical events and avoid getting entangled in side issues. We must lay stress on providing positive guidance in order to sum up experiences and unite to look ahead.

B. We should bring democracy into play and freely air our views. It is normal and almost inevitable that different understanding and even certain erroneous views should emerge in the course of study and discussion. We must follow the three-no doctrine, implement the guiding principle of clarifying people's thinking and truly succeed in solving problems in ideology. At the same time we must strictly observe discipline. People are not allowed to openly publish and spread sayings that run counter to or violate the spirit of the resolution.

3. All areas and units must spend a period of time in concentrated study of the communique of the sixth plenary session, Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the resolution. The party's leadership groups and theory and propaganda cadres must spend 2 weeks conducting serious study in connection with their state of mind in order to carry out appropriate mobilization and guidance for study by the party members and masses, answer the questions they raise and do a good job in ideological and political work. Other political and theoretical study must be centered on study of the resolution. Study of three books on economic theory which had previously been arranged can be postponed or else done alternately with the current study, whichever suits the circumstances.

In organizing study by basic-level party members and masses, we must pay attention to adopting various forms and methods to suit the circumstances. For instance we can carry out rotational training for party members in batches, organize brief study and training courses, and train propagandists and reporters and, through them, organize mass reading of documents. Minority-nationality areas must pay attention to training backbone propagandists who can speak minority dialects and do well in organizing study by minority-nationality party members, cadres and masses. The provincial nationalities publishing house should promptly do a good job in translating the resolution into minority scripts and then publishing it, and provide the necessary reference materials in minority scripts. It is necessary to make full use of all propaganda media and use all propaganda forms to help the party members and masses to better understand the spirit of the resolution, so that it will penetrate into people's minds.

The circular points out: This is a major study in theory, principles and policies. Party organizations at all levels must make specific arrangements for study in light of the situation in their areas and units. They must go among the party members and masses to find out what people are thinking and promptly study and solve problems raised in study.

BEIJING PARTY ORGANS, PEOPLE HAIL CCP SESSION

OW042058 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] According to the Beijing people's broadcasting station, party organizations at all levels, party members and the people in general in the capital city of Beijing unfolded various activities in the past few days to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP and the victorious conclusion of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Reviewing the fighting course traversed by our party in the past 60 years, people inside and outside the party profoundly cherish the memory of the great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

(He Fuxiang), a veteran Red Army soldier who had served as a member of the guard unit at the party Central Committee and by Chairman Mao's side and now an adviser to the party committee of the Beijing municipal rubber industrial company, said at a discussion meeting: The party Central Committee has concretely and realistically appraised Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position in the Chinese revolution and fully expounded the tremendous significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. This has the ardent support of the people.

Beijing University, Qinghua University, Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute and other institutes of higher learning have mobilized party members, teachers and students to hold discussion meetings. (Li Tiejun), a student of the Department of Economics, Beijing University, said: In the past, we young students witnessed the party committing mistakes and entertained doubts about our party. Now, studying the communique and resolution of the sixth plenary session, we witness the party correctly summing up the historical experience and showing a truthful and realistic attitude toward the past mistakes. This shows that the CCP is indeed a great, glorious and correct party. We young people will firmly follow the party's course.

Cadres and commune members of the (Lumingying) production brigade, (Zhangziying) commune, Daxing County on the suburb of Beijing, joyously said: The party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session of the party are correct. So long as we advance along the road indicated by the party Central Committee, we will certainly win new victories in long succession.

RAINFALL ALLEVIATES DROUGHT IN BEIJING AREA

OW031818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The Beijing area today had the heaviest rainfall since the beginning of this year. The average rainfall registered in and around the Chinese capital from this morning to afternoon was about 30 mm, greatly alleviating the drought in the area and the rain is still continuing.

According to the Beijing municipal meteorological station, the southeastern outskirts recorded 35 mm of rainfall, the heaviest in the Beijing area. But only 2 mm of rain fell in the northern mountainous area.

In mid-June, the Beijing area was threatened by the worst summer drought in 110 years after having no substantial rainfall for 21 months. But rains have fallen on several occasions since then.

Yet, according to the meteorological station, the rain cannot relieve the Beijing area of the menace of drought completely. The rainfall in the mountainous area to the north of Beijing is inadequate and the rainbelt is unlikely to move north because of the northerly wind.

However, the rainbelt has covered a wide area. Rains began to fall in the upper reaches of the Yellow River on July 1. Then the rainbelt gradually extended eastwards and reached the Beijing area today. The station predicts that the rainfall in Beijing will continue until tomorrow afternoon.

NEI MONGGOL MEETING STUDIES PLENUM RESOLUTION

SK030630 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee held a meeting on 1 July to study the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

Participants unanimously expressed firm support for all important decisions adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They pledged to earnestly study and implement these decisions.

Comrade Wang Duo said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has fulfilled the historic mission of turning chaos into order in the party's guiding ideology, affirmed the correct road defined after the third plenary session which is suitable to China's situation and the building of a strong modern socialist country and pointed out the orientation for advancing our country's socialist cause and the party's work. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the plenum is a programmatic document leading us to accomplish the socialist modernizations. We must earnestly study and implement it.

Comrade Yun Shiying said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has brought democracy into full play, reelected and elected principal leading central leaders, strengthened and improved the party Central Committee's leadership and vividly reflected the unity and successful development of our party's cause. The changes in central leaders accord with the wishes of the party, the army and people of all nationalities throughout China. We fully support this decision.

All Standing Committee members said they would grasp the study of the resolution as a central task of the party in the next 6 months in line with the guidelines of the central directive. They also urged regional party committees at all levels to do likewise.

CHINA DAILY ON EARTHQUAKE RUMOR IN NORTH CHINA

HK030112 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jul 81 P 1

[Text] Tianjin--The people of this northern city have been warned by the Bureau of Seismology there to give no credence to a rumor of a forthcoming earthquake, the TIANJIN RIBAO reported.

The bureau head told the paper's reporter there has been no prediction whatsoever of an earthquake.

Further investigation revealed that neither the government's Bureau of Seismology and the Hebei Province Bureau, nor any place abroad, has forecast a new earthquake in the Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan areas.

JILIN MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES PLENUM RESOLUTION

SK021258 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the provincial military district's CCP Committee, organizations and subordinate PLA units have conscientiously studied the important documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They pledged to closely rally around the party's Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and strive to accelerate the construction of PLA units and people's militia. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the provincial Military District's CCP Committee, organizations and subordinate PLA units conscientiously studied and discussed the communique of the sixth plenum and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. He Houfa, commander, and (Liu Luming), political commissar of the provincial Military District, studied the documents and organized the personnel of CCP committees to study them, too.

They studied the communique and resolution word by word and sentence by sentence to thoroughly grasp their essence. They unanimously held that the communique and resolution are important historic documents. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is another important session following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It is also a session to sum up experiences and is characterized by unity and progress. They also supported the reelection of major leading personnel of the party Central Committee.

SHENYANG PLA UNITS VIEW PLENUM COMMUNIQUE

SK020646 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units have conscientiously studied the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They warmly support the resolutions adopted at the session.

Members of the Shenyang PLA units' CCP Committee contended that the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China has scientifically summed up our party's major historic events in the past 32 years, especially experiences and lessons from the Great Cultural Revolution. They held that the resolution has properly evaluated Comrade Mao Zedong's position in the history of the Chinese revolution, noted the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology and provided answers to important questions attracting universal attention. They said the resolution will play an important role in unifying the thinking of the party, the army and the people throughout the country and serve as a guide in enacting socialist construction and doing a good job in the party's work.

TAIWANU.S. DECISION NOT TO EXTEND SHOE QUOTA PRAISED

OW011427 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Taipei, 1 Jul, (CNA)--Dr James C.Y. Soong, government spokesman and director general of the government information office Wednesday praised U.S. President Ronald Reagan's refusal to extend quotas on import of nonrubber shoes from the Republic of China as "a clear manifestation of the principle of free trade." Soong pledged that the Republic of China will support this policy in its efforts to strengthen bilateral trade relations with the United States.

The full text of Dr Soong's statement:

"The announcement of June 30, 1981, by the United States Government not to extend the orderly marketing agreements for nonrubber footwear imported from the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea beyond their expiration date of June 30, 1981, is a clear manifestation of the principle of free trade upheld by the United States Government. The Government of the Republic of China as well as its shoe industry appreciates this decision of President Reagan and fully supports the principle of free trade through which bilateral trade relations with the United States can be further strengthened."

TIES WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA TO BE PROMOTED

OW060603 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Chu Fu-sung, minister of foreign affairs, said in Taipei that the Republic of China will continue to promote closer trade, economic and other relations with the friendly nations in southern Africa.

Reporting on his recent visit to southern Africa at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the legislative Yuan, Chu said: The government will also encourage industrialists to make investments in Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa.

He said that these four nations had attached much importance to his visit and given his delegation a warm reception. Minister Chu said: On the basis of present cordial relations, the Republic of China will make efforts to strengthen economic and technical cooperations with them.

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CHENG MING JIH PAO: XI ZHONGXUN STILL EXTOLLED

HK04022 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Each Side in the CCP Sticks to Its Guns; Deng and Hu Go On Vigorously Extolling Xi Zhongxun"]

[Text] There is still a problem remaining after the sixth plenary session appointed Xi Zhongxun secretary of the central Secretariat: Who will be the general secretary? Based on information from reliable sources, this correspondent reported that Xi Zhongxun would be appointed to that post. However the communique on the session did not mention the post of general secretary. The sole post of former General Secretary Hu Yaobang is now "chairman of the CCP Central Committee," so the issue has become a mystery.

According to information received by this correspondent, the supreme leadership of the CCP nominated Xi Zhongxun and Peng Chong for the general secretary post at the preparatory meeting for the sixth plenary session, with Xi's name placed before Peng's. However some people put forward differences of opinion with regard to this namelist both at the preparatory meeting and at the session. According to reports, some people said Xi Zhongxun had not even functioned as a secretary of the central Secretariat and so was unsuitable for the post of general secretary. Others intended to nominate someone else to the post in addition to Xi and Peng.

Since both sides stuck to their guns, no agreement could be reached, and so the communique of the sixth plenary session could only adopt the method of ambiguity, that is, it only announced that Xi Zhongxun had been elected a secretary of the central Secretariat and said nothing about the election of a general secretary. Perhaps it could be said that the general secretary post is temporarily being "held vacant."

After the publication of the sixth plenary session communique, the question of the election of a general secretary caused a lot of guesswork among foreign correspondents in Beijing. Some said Hu Yaobang was still concurrently functioning in the post. However, when the communique announced Hu's title, it only styled him "chairman on the CCP Central Committee" without adding "and concurrently general secretary." This was therefore an unsatisfactory explanation.

It is said that this problem will be solved only at the 12th party congress. At present, Deng and Hu, who support Xi Zhongxun for general secretary, are going all-out to enhance his stature and prestige, evidently in preparation for the next step. When publishing news and photographs of the sixth plenary session, the 30 June RENMIN RIBAO published the photograph of Xi Zhongxun in a prominent position. Apart from that one, all the other photographs published were group shots; moreover, the captions listed the names of several persons. The photograph of Xi Zhongxun was the sole exception; although someone else--Peng Chong--was also in the picture, the caption gave only the name of Xi Zhongxun. Evidently it was handled as the photograph of one individual. This shows the importance given Xi Zhongxun.

There is another interesting phenomenon in those photographs. In the group picture of Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Hua Guofeng, the position of Hua has been blackened and his image is extremely fuzzy and practically indistinguishable.

It is said that RENMIN RIBAO's arrangement and handling of these photographs was completely in accord with the intentions of the CCP leadership. It seems that all other newspapers in China have arranged and handled these photographs in similar fashion.

CHENG MING CALLS PLENARY SESSION VICTORY FOR DENG

HK030810 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 45, 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Kao Wen [7559 3306]: "Another Victory for Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was another one of the important meetings of the CCP held since the 3d plenary session which took place in the late winter of 1978.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was a meeting of epoch-making significance in the history of the CCP. It formulated the most correct line since the founding of the PRC and brought about a basic change from the "leftist" deviation of the past 30 years. Then after the fourth plenary session in 1979 and the fifth plenary session in 1980, the ideological, organizational and political line of the CCP became more practicable. At the fifth plenary session, some key members of the "two whatever faction" were expelled from the supreme leading body, and with the establishment of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, the power of Hua Guofeng, the party chairman who had grasped all power of the party, the government and the armed forces, was actually taken over by the collective leadership. At this session, the power of Hua Guofeng was formally taken over and the supreme leading body was reorganized. At the same time, a resolution was passed on certain questions in history to make clear the rights and wrongs in the ideological and political line since the founding of the PRC. Through affirming the faults and mistakes he had made (at the same time assessing his contributions as primary and his mistakes as secondary), Mao Zedong was relegated to the status of a man and not that of a deity. (A man inevitably makes mistakes, but a deity does not.) The influence of the "two whatevers" was eliminated and the movement to create a deity was ended. This is why the sixth plenary session is of great significance. It is not difficult for us to draw a conclusion that the conservative forces within the CCP, which are represented by Hua Guofeng and have some old marshals as its core, have been greatly weakened and Deng Xiaoping and his line has won another great victory.

There is no doubt that this victory will help unify the ideology of the whole party.

There is no doubt that this victory will make the leadership of the CCP become more stable and united.

There is also no doubt that this victory will be favorable to carrying out Deng Xiaoping's line.

Although the significance of the sixth plenary session is no greater than that of the third plenary session, it has, to a great extent, consolidated and developed the achievements of the latter, and prevented the possibility of repeating the "left" deviationist line.

Now attention is being paid to the concrete measures the CCP will take in the future.

Though the economic work was not on the major agenda of the sixth plenary session, it can be foreseen that the CCP will go all out to readjust and develop the economy. Chen Yun's economic thought will undoubtedly be the guiding thought in the CCP's economic work in the future. This means the CCP will make the primary task of economic construction that of raising the people's standard of living.

This is certainly right. But it is said that some CCP high-ranking cadres are taking it as merely a means to raise the prestige of the CCP. This is not a proper attitude. We must be clear that the purpose of socialist construction is to raise the people's standard of living. What kind of socialism would it be if the people did not become richer but instead became poorer?

It is dangerous to take improving the people's standard of living as merely a means, because once the prestige of the CCP is raised along with the people's standard of living, some people are again likely to grow dizzy with success and the mistakes Mao Zedong made in the mid-1950's will be repeated.

In the early and mid-1950's, the economic readjustment and the economic work of the CCP was quite well done. However, the CCP failed to develop the people's democracy while developing the economy and guarantee the reform of economic life by reforming the political life (in other words, democratization). As a result, the phenomenon of one person laying down the law appeared in political life and the "antirightists struggle" was waged incorrectly. This dampened the enthusiasms of the masses, especially the intellectuals and led to the rash advance in economy and later to the "Cultural Revolution." This has been a very profound lesson in history.

We hold that now after the sixth plenary session, it is imperative to enrich the people and at the same time to democratize state life. These two are like the two wings of socialism and neither of them can be dispensed with. If the economy is developed on the one hand, but political thought is conservative on the other, the phenomena of the mid-1950's will surely appear again, which will bring new damage and disasters to the state and the people. This would be a repeat of history that no one wishes to see.

It requires two wings for a bird to fly. Socialism too, must rely on its two wings. We sincerely hope that in the future the people will truly be the real masters of their own affairs and will have plenty of food and clothing.

WEN WEI PO FEATURE ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK011300 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Special feature by Lan Ching-chung [5663 7231 0022]: "State Import and Export Control Committee Answers Questions on Shenzhen and Four Other Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] Recently, this reporter interviewed the leader of the PRC State Import and Export Control Committee and asked him some questions regarding the setting up of special economic zones. The questions and answers are as follows:

Question: Could you please tell us the purpose of setting up special economic zones in China?

Answer: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," China has begun to achieve the great goal of socialist modernization. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided that we should adopt an open-door economic policy. During this period of historical change, we have studied Lenin's theories on using capitalist funds, technology and experience of management and administration to build socialism. In the light of China's actual conditions, we have also drawn on the experiences of various countries in setting up free trade zones and zones for processing export products and other special economic zones. We have come to the conclusion that while adopting "special policies and flexible measures" in Guangdong and Fujian, we can also put aside some areas as special economic zones on a trial basis in the cities of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou, in Guangdong, and in the city of Xiamen, in Fujian. The purpose of setting up special economic zones is to make better use of foreign funds, import technology, increase exports, increase employment and increase foreign exchange earnings in order to more successfully assimilate useful foreign experience on management and administration, to prosper the special economic zones and to accelerate the progress of the four modernizations. In other words, the special economic zones supplement China's socialist economy in a special form. Obviously, the setting up of special economic zones will be of great significance to China's socialist construction.

The Setting Up of Special Economic Zones Is Not an Expedient Measure

Question: Is the setting up of special economic zones a long-term policy? Many people abroad are concerned with the stability of this policy.

Answer: Our party and state leaders have repeatedly announced: The principle that China will achieve socialist modernization will not change, the principle that China will primarily rely on itself and will simultaneously develop its economic and trade cooperation with other countries will not change, and the principle that China will adopt an open-door economic policy will not change. The setting up of special economic zones is one of the reflections of the above-mentioned principles. Thus, it is a long-term and stable policy, and is by no means an expedient measure.

Our Economic Activities Are Suited to the International Market

Question: What are the differences between the special economic zones in China and the free trade zones and zones for processing export products in other countries? What are the characteristics of China's four special economic zones?

Answer: China is a socialist country and it has its own specific national conditions. Thus, while setting up special economic zones, we should not mechanically apply foreign (including other socialist states) experiences. We should maintain our own characteristics. Roughly speaking, our special zones should be as follows: We put aside some areas in our socialist country. Under the sovereign rule of our state, we adopt some liberal policies and offer favorable conditions such as lowering or eliminating tariffs in accordance with our needs in order to attract as many foreign merchants as possible to jointly run or to run by themselves enterprises which mainly deal with the processing of export products. In the special zones, there are socialist and state capitalist as well as other economic sectors. Economic activities in these zones are suited to the international market. Thus, we must give fuller play to the role of regulation by market mechanism and make full use of the economic lever in order to enliven the economy, accelerate the economic development of the special zones and serve the construction of socialist modernization.

At present, China's special economic zones can be classified into two categories: The Shenzhen and Zhuhai special zones will have a comprehensive economic system--industry, trade, agriculture, husbandry, housing and tourism. Xiamen and Shantou will primarily deal with the processing of export products and other industries including tourism. We will take more advantage of the present favorable conditions and use foreign funds to improve old enterprises.

Question: How about the formulation of the specific regulations in the special economic zones?

Answer: In order to accelerate the construction of the special zones and strengthen the management of these zones, it is necessary to formulate some specific regulations. We have drafted a series of temporary regulations governing the taxation on commerce and industry and governing labor management and land management of the special zones. We will also adopt certain legal procedures to examine, announce and implement them. All specific regulations show that we ensure safety of investment, we give preferential treatment to investors, we adopt flexible methods and simple procedures and we are able to effectively manage the special zones and fully exercise our country's sovereign rights.

Questions regarding tariffs and entry and exit formalities

Question: Are there any further considerations on tariffs in the special economic zones?

Answer: We plan to give special favorable treatment to goods and commodities crossing the borders of the special zones. When the line of demarcation between the special zones and the nonspecial zones is determined, all means of production and consumer goods which are for the use of the special zones will be exempted from customs duties--except for a small number of items like tobacco and alcohol which will still be taxed at full or half rates. Goods to be transported to the interior of China should go through usual entry procedures. Before the determination of the above-mentioned demarcation line, the customs' provisional regulations will be implemented--the means of production and goods for daily use which foreign enterprises need will be exempted from customs duties with the approval of the management committee in the special zones.

Question: Can the exit and entry formalities be simplified?

Answer: The exit and entry formalities should be simplified in order to make it convenient for people to travel. There is a plan for Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to be allowed to enter and exit with "permits for Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to return to their hometowns." Those who need to travel regularly may have additional endorsements in their permits. All special zones have the right to inform visa organizations to issue entry visas for foreigners and Overseas Chinese who come to the special zones to engage in economic trades and technological exchanges or to travel. Those who need to visit the special zones frequently can be issued with multiple visas valid for up to 1 year. Those who fail to go through all the necessary procedures may directly apply for a visa in the special zones. The ports of Luohu, Wenzhou and Gongbei should gradually extend their opening hours.

The above-mentioned specific regulations regarding the tariffs and the entry and exit formalities in the special zones will be announced and implemented after undergoing certain legal procedures.

Questions Regarding Currency and Workers' Wages

Question: How will currencies and financial management be dealt with in the new economic zones?

Answer: RMB will be the main currency in the special zones. Foreign currencies will be allowed to be circulated and used in certain designated areas. We plan to allow our banks, which have been registered in Hong Kong and Macao, to establish branches in the special zones, and to selectively approve some foreign banks to establish their branches in the special zones in a planned way. We will adopt some methods to control foreign exchange and lay down some bank regulations in order to earnestly ensure the banks' autonomy and in order to exercise some necessary control and supervision over foreign banks.

Question: What wage system is to be adopted in the special economic zones?

Answer: We must establish a new wage system in the special zones and eliminate the mal-practices of the "iron rice bowl" and "eating out of the same big pot." For example, many enterprises and their staff have adopted the contract system. The enterprises have the right to choose their own methods of recruitment, probation and dismissal of staff, to change the low wages and to increase subsidies. A worker's regular wages are divided into two parts: the basic wage and the floating wage. The level of wages can be fixed in accordance with the economic development of the special zones and in accordance with the principle that it be lower than that of Hong Kong and higher than that in the interior of China. The special zones can also have overall planning to establish social security systems including retirement schemes and relief funds for unemployment.

Question: In what way do the special zones conduct foreign trade?

Answer: The special zones may manage foreign trade by themselves under the state's unified leadership. They may even manage the import and export businesses which are entrusted and approved by various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and which are not under the unified management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Question: Will special economic zones be set up in other places?

Answer: At present, we have to concentrate our efforts on building the four special zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Miamen. When we have achieved greater economic effects, have enriched our experience and the conditions are better, we will consider the necessity of setting up other special economic zones in suitable places.

Special Zones Are Good Places in Which We Can Contribute Our Efforts

Question: With regard to the construction of the special economic zones, is there anything you want to say, through our newspaper, to the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese?

Answer: The broad masses of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese have always had a lofty patriotic tradition. Since the construction of socialist modernization in our motherland, they have further developed their patriotic enthusiasm, made investments and efforts, offered advice and made contributions to the development of China. This spirit deserves admiration. The setting up of special economic zones is a new undertaking of great significance. The four special economic zones are in Guangdong and Fujian--the main native towns of the Overseas Chinese; Shenzhen and Zhuhai are adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao. Thus, these four special economic zones are good places for Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese to make contributions to their motherland and their hometowns. In fact, they have made enormous contributions to the construction of the special zones over the past years. Here, I would like to extend my respects to those Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese who have enthusiastically contributed to the construction of the special zones. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, I hope they will continue to make concerted efforts with us in order to successfully construct these special zones. Of course, we not only welcome Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese to invest in the special zones, we also wish their businesses in Hong Kong, Macao and other countries continued prosperity. We welcome not only Overseas Chinese' funds, we also welcome foreigners' funds.

POSSIBLE CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN PARTY, ARMY VIEWED

HK060314 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Short commentary: "Are There Contradictions Between Party and Army?"]

[Text] Of the major articles published recently in RENMIN RIBAO, no doubt it is the article by Yang Dezhi, "Unswervingly Uphold Absolute Party Leadership Over the Army," that has attracted most attention.

Yang Dezhi is PLA chief of staff and also the secretary in charge of military affairs in the central Secretariat. People pay attention when he publishes an article on the army and moreover the article deals with "absolute party leadership over the army."

Since Yang Dezhi is stressing that "the party commands the gun" in this fashion, has some contradiction occurred between party and army?

Nobody could deny that a number of senior cadres in the army are unhappy over the third plenary session line. According to them, Deng and Hu are not pursuing Marxism-Leninism. "San zi yi bao," "fixing output quotas for each household" and so on are capitalist and revisionist stuff. Most of these senior cadres are not commanders or political commissars of the military regions (most of whom are judged by Deng Xiaoping to be reliable supporters of the third plenary session), but a number of divisional and regimental cadres. The poison of leftism has not yet been eliminated from them and they still have a deep superstitious belief in Mao. They thus still have a lot of good feeling toward the successor designated by Mao. As their numbers are considerable, it is not easy to carry out rectification to transform the appearance of this "major disaster area" that was hit by the disaster of leftism.

However, to consolidate the army--the "great wall"--and at least ensure that this fortress is not taken from within, the CCP core needs to squarely face this issue. At this time in particular, when the sixth plenary session has been convened and Hua Guofeng has indeed fallen from power, replaced by Hu Yaobang, it is all the more necessary to stress the unchanging principle that "the party commands the gun," in order to let the new Chairman Hu Yaobang have authority and leadership over the army and eliminate the dubious feelings of certain military cadres toward him. This is the background to Yang Dezhi's article.

In his 1 July speech, Hu Yaobang mentioned that it is necessary to be vigilant against careerists and conspirators in the party. This is certainly not a case of making a fuss over an imaginary illness, and still less is it mistaking the reflection of a bow in a cup for a snake. Deng and Hu will have to do a lot of work in order to smash the conspiracies and schemes of careerists and conspirators. This work includes putting in good order areas that were severely hit by the disaster of leftism and strengthening party control over the army. Yang Dezhi's article may be the harbinger of a further rectification of the army.

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